The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,869.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage.....	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
including postage	,, 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town...	,, 16 0
including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town.....	,, 6 0
including postage.....	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.	
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.	

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Ga zette.*"

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 11th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. POONAH, (2,152 tons, and 500 H. P.), Capt. A. M. Lockie, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also, Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona, and Hayre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

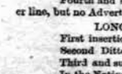
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart-Row, Bombay, 4th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



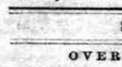
THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P., Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd February 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE new Screw Steamer WELLESLEY, 1,134 Tons, and 99 H.P., Captain Robert Peters, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

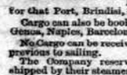
For further particulars apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH,
Elphinstone Circle, or to Captain Peters on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling if necessary at Falmouth or Plymouth to land Passengers.)

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)



THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 300 nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, F. Dasson, Commander.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Gibraltar under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and while it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE :

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Liverpool.....	£50
2nd Class Ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

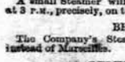
Further particulars may be learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month,

and calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messrs Payne, Foot Street, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	.....	£4
Suez	36	22	.....	8
Port Said.....	38	24	.....	9
Alexandria.....	39	25	.....	9-10
Messina	45	30	.....	12
Naples	47	32	.....	13
Leghorn	50	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	34	.....	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	.....	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this Indian line, the Company run Mail steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

Bombay, 4th February 1871. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Brodwood and Sons, a first-class English-built remarkably light Miniature Barouche by E. Kesterton, an English-built light C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Dore's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atals, Paradise Lost, Vivien Guinivere, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plants, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 95, Malabar Hill.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 8 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 11th February 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns and Metals from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1863 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..... Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—The

ANNUAL SERMONS in connection with the INDIA MISSION of the CHURCH of SCOTLAND WILL BE PREACHED in St. Andrew's Church, TO-MORROW, 12th February.

The Rev. ROBERT JARDINE, Sc. D., will preach in the Evening.

Collections will be made in aid of the Mission.

JOHN PATON,
Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church.

11th February 1871.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to notify to their Constituents, and the Public in general, that the SALE by AUCTION that has been going on in their premises has no connection with the present business ; it is simply a sale of the remaining stock in the Estate of the old Firm of Chesson and Woodhall, in liquidation.

NEW BOOKS IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

Wharton's Law Lexicon. Fourth Edition ...	...	...	Rs. 25 0
Brown's Selection of Legal Maxims. Fifth Edition	...	...	... 20 0
Theory and Practice of Midwifery, by Dr. Churchill	...	...	... 8 0
The Surgeon's Vade-Mecum, by R. Druitt ...	...	...	... 7 12
Adcock's Engineers' Pocket Book, 1871 ...	...	...	... 3 12
Hart's Quarterly Army List ...	...	...	... 6 12
Monthly Army List ...	...	...	... 1 0
The Secret Out, or 1,000 Tricks in Drawing-room or White Magic...	...	...	... 2 14
Dr. Ferguson's Electricity ...	...	...	... 2 4
Geometrical Optics, by O. Airy, B.A. ...	...	...	... 2 4
The Slide Valve, by N. P. Burgh...	...	...	... 3 4
Bull on the Maternal Management of Children ...	...	...	... 3 4
Bull's Hints to Mothers ...	...	...	... 3 4
Bannatyne's Guide, part II. Rank of Captain, 1870-71			... 4 6
	I. Lieutenant,	1870-71	... 4 6

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stephen's Blue Black Fluid, per quart ...	...	...	... 3 0
Do do per pint ...	...	...	... 1 8
Bostonite Date Box ...	...	...	... 2 0
Postage Stamp Damper, each ...	...	...	... 0 1

Bombay, February, 1871. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

BORDEAUX WINES.

Just received by Suez Canal.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Petit Medoc, vintage 1858, a sound light "Breakfast" Wine .....Quarts per dozen.	11 0	12 8
Medoc, vintage 1851, a superior "Breakfast" or "Cup" Wine .....Quarts per dozen.	14 8	16 0
Do. Do. Do. Pints	8 0	9 0
Saint Julien, vintage 1849, a good Dinner Wine .....Quarts per dozen.	21 8	24 0
Chateau Margaux, vintage 1848, the finest Claret imported .....Quarts per dozen.	32 0	36 0

SAUTERNES.

Barsac, vintage 1861, a light delicate sound Wine .....Quarts per dozen.	21 8	24 0
Haut Sauternes, vintage 1861...Quarts per dozen.	24 0	27 0
Do. Do. vintage 1858, a very superior Wine...Quarts per doz.	32 0	36 0

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (white), vintage 1861, an agreeable delicate Wine .....Quarts per doz.	18 8	21 0
Chablis, vintage 1858, of superior bouquet and body ..... Quarts per doz.	25 0	28 0
Pomard (red), a superior full-bodied Wine, with rich bouquet and flavour .....Quarts per doz.	25 0	28 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES. BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long ..... seats for 8 persons ..... complete from £145.
30 feet long ..... seats for 14 persons ..... complete from £195.
37 feet long ..... seats for 20 persons ..... complete from £245.
43 feet long ..... seats for 30 persons ..... complete from £360.
50 feet long ..... seats for 60 persons ..... complete from £650.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steame- 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwts., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 11TH FEB.

The Victoria Dramatic Company will reproduce for the Seventh Time the New and Popular Drama of

KING "JAMSHED."

To be followed by new and original Songs with instrumental accompaniments.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3 ; Unreserved, Rs. 2 ; Second class, Rs. 1-8 ; Third class, Re. 1 ; Fourth class, Ans. 8.

Doors open at half-past 7 P.M. : Performance to commence at half-past 8.

An excellent Band will be in attendance.

NOTIFICATION.—The EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the Office of Pleader in the District Courts will take place in the Town Hall on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 13th and 14th instant.

Candidates are requested to attend at the Town Hall at 9-30 A.M. on each day.

By order of the Hon'ble the Judges,
H. M. BIRDWOOD, Acting Registrar.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, 10th February 1871.

THE FIRE IN SASSOON'S BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.—RUPEES 1,000 REWARD.—Mr. SEWLALL MOTILALL and Mr. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE, the Secretaries and Agents of the Albert Mills Company, Limited, having reason to suppose that this fire was the work of an Incendiary, will PAY Rs. 1,000 REWARD to the Discoverer of the Offender upon the conviction of the latter in the High Court.

MANISTY and FLETCHER,
Solicitors for Mr. Sewlal Motilali and Mr. Jehanghier Hormusjee, Secretaries and Agents, Albert Mills Company, Limited.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE, from 11th January to 10th February 1871.

Adum Omer
Arnold, W H
Buck, P M, Rev
Bey, M F
Buckland, P A
Buston, R C
Breslan, M
Bettison, T
Bentley, C P
Chambers, S, Mrs
Clove, S & W W & Co
Cowasjee Eduljee & Co
Coleman, A J
Chesshyre, A P
Dutty, J W
Dundas, F A C—C E
Downs, W
Eckford, A H, Mrs
Edgcumbe, P
Edward Unship & Co
Fawkes, A F
Freeman, T
Goddard, F
Goddard, F
Hedingnam, M J, Mrs
Home, Captain
Hicks, Mrs
Holston, J
Kelly, Major
Menin, A
Murray, Col
Moston, S E
Moldan, G
Madowjee Callianjee
Macpherson, A
Muniappan, J
Mathers, T
Megginson, Miss
Minnie, W
Maurice, A B, Lieut
Moor, R
Munjeebhoy Currembhoy
Macleschlan, H K
Nowroji e Rustomjee
Payne, C M
Palmer, W
Rowjee Gungjee Chowdury
Roberts, J H
Ryland, J
Stewart, D J, Mrs
Sh w, J
Shea, E
Simpson, J
Shepherd, G
Timmis, Wormald & Co
The Liquidator of the Native General Mercantile Co.
Thompson, J C
Winnberg
Wade, M B, & Co.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 10th February 1871.

TO LET, from 1st March, the HOUSE next to the Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba.—Apply at the Office of the Colaba Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 9th February 1871.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ACSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the power conferred upon them by a Special Resolution of the Shareholders, passed on the 15th August 1870, and duly confirmed, do hereby MAKE a CALL of SEVENTY-FIVE RUPEES per share, and do hereby appoint and direct that Shareholders on the Calcutta Register do pay the sum of Rs. 50, as the first instalment of the said Call, into the National Bank of India, Limited, at Calcutta, on or before the 25th proximo, and that Shareholders on the Bombay Register do pay the like amount, into the same Bank, at Bombay, on or before the same day.

The undersigned will, when the amount of certain liabilities of the Company, at present unadjusted, shall have been ascertained, issue a further notice, stating what further instalment or instalments (if any) out of the balance of Rs. 25 per Share will be required to meet such liabilities, and fixing the time and place for the payment of such instalment or instalments.

On the presentation of the Bank receipts at the Registered Offices of the Company in Calcutta and Bombay, respectively, an acknowledgment of the payment of the several instalments will be enfaced upon the Share Certificates.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, } Liquidators.
SAMALDAS RADHAKRISHNA, }

Calcutta, No. 5, Bentinck Street, 21st January 1871.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
1, EAST STREET, POONA,

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
2, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams, in tins and glass.
Orange, Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Preserved Fresh Salmon.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Pickled Salmon
Fresh and Lochfyne Herrings.
Fried Soles.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil
Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in Tins.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
York Pâtes.
Galantin s.
Tongues, Brawn, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
Soho Square, London

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals awarded CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

SYLVESTER BLEEKER, Manager.

POSITIVELY NINE DAYS ONLY.
Four of the smallest Human Beings of mature age in the World. Perfect Ladies and Gentlemen in Miniature.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
Gen. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
(Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stratton.)
Com. NUTT AND Miss MINNIE WARREN,
In their beautiful Performances consisting of
SONGS, DUETS,
COMIC ACTS, BURLESQUES, AND
LAUGHABLE ECCENTRICITIES.

THIS AFTERNOON, 11TH FEB.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....	Rs. 3	Pit	,, 1
Stalls.....	,, 2		

Children under 10 with Parents Re. 1.

Doors open at 8 ; Performance to commence at 9 sharp.

All Tickets to be had at the Theatre at 8 P.M.

Books, Lockets, and Photographs of the Troupe with fac simile of their Autographs on the back for sale at each Performance. NED DAVIS, Agent.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

GRAND MASONIC NIGHT,

Under the distinguished Patronage of
The District Grand Master, the Hon'ble J. GIBBS,
The Provincial Grand Master, H. MORLAND, Esq.,
and the MASTERS, WARDENS, and BRETHREN of all Masonic Lodges working in Bombay.

MRS. H. RICHARDSON respectfully announces to her Friends and the Public that, being reluctantly compelled through failing health to relinquish the Stage for a time, she will make her

FAREWELL APPEARANCE
THIS SEASON
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, THE 11TH FEB.,
AS
"JOSEPHINE,"
IN THE
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,

Assisted by several distinguished Amateurs and the splendid Band of the 49th Regiment, (by the kind permission of Major Corban and the Officers of the Regiment.)

Mrs. Richardson will present to each purchaser of a Dress Circle or Stall Ticket a beautifully-executed Photograph, by Lindley and Warren, as a memento of the above event.

Box Plan now open at SOUNDY's.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer of Poona and Kirkee, up to the 20th instant, for the construction of an IRON WATER TANK for the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, 47 feet by 32 feet, and 3 feet high.

Particulars may be learnt on application at the Executive Engineer's Office at Poona.

G. J. MELLIS, Major,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Poona, 7th February 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).

Upon hearing the Attorneys to the Liquidator of the above Bank, and upon reading the Affidavit of the said Liquidator, Dr. Beramji Naoroji, sworn on the Twenty-sixth Day of January, instant, and hereto annexed, and the Exhibit referred to in the said Affidavit, I do order that the said Dr. Beramji Naoroji, as such Liquidator as aforesaid, be at liberty to pay into the Bank of the Agency and Commercial Bank of India, Limited, to the credit of "The Bank of India (in Liquidation) Unclaimed Distribution Account," the sum of Rupees Seventeen Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-two, Five annas, and Three Pies, now in the hands of the said Dr. Beramji Naoroji ; and further that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Samachar," and the "Bombay Jami Jamshed."—Dated this 27th day of January 1871. L. H. BAYLEY.

MANISTY and FLETCHER,
Attorneys to the Liquidator.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A REGATTA will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, under the patronage of His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, when the following PRIZES will be offered for competition :—

FIRST RACE (at 1-30 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Ships' Boats, of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance fee Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 100 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third (given by the Commodore of the Club), Rs. 30 ; and fourth, Rs. 25.

SECOND RACE (at 1-45 P.M.)—Sailing Match for the Augusta (schooner) and Water Queen, Sea Queen, Cinderella, and Ianthe (lateen), handicapped. Entrance Rs. 15. First prize, Rs. 150 ; second, Rs. 75.

THIRD RACE (at 2 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Yachts, of cutter and schooner rigs. Time allowance for tonnage according to Club's scale. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100 ; second, Rs. 50.

FOURTH RACE (at 2-15 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Yachts, of lateen and gilding gunter rigs. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100 ; second, Rs. 50.

FIFTH RACE (at 2-30 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs 5. First prize, Rs. 95 ; second, Rs. 50 by Mr. Maxwell's Friend. If 6 boats do not start, 2nd prize withheld ; 3rd, Rs. 30 (if more than two boats start.)

SIXTH RACE (at 3-30 P.M.)—Rowing Match for 4-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters, limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 50 ; second, Rs. 25.

SEVENTH RACE (at 3-40 P.M.)—Rowing Match for double-banked Launches or C tters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 75 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25.

EIGHTH RACE (at 3-50 P.M.)—Rowing Match for 5 or 6-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 70 ; second, Rs. 40 ; third, Rs. 20.

The course for the Sailing Matches will be from stations at flag-ship to a flag-boat moored between Caranjah shoal and Gull Island, rounding it, and leaving it on starboard hand, thence round inner light-ship leaving it also on starboard hand, back to flag-ship passing between flag-ship and the hulk, heading up the harbour (once round). Yachts of the second race twice round the course ; all others once round.

The course for the Rowing Matches will be from stations at Flag ship to a Flag boat moored about ½ mile off in the direction of Oyster Rock, rounding it, leaving it on the Fort hand, and back to starting Point.

The Sailing Rules of the Bombay Yacht Club (excepting No. 1) will be observed at this Regatta, and such additional regulations as the Committee may think it advisable to make for the occasion.

Entries and entrance money for the different races must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 1 o'clock of TUESDAY the 14th February, with particulars as to rig and tonnage, and the distinguishing flag intended to be carried.

HENRY MORLAND, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.
H. MANISTY, }

Commodore's Office, H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, 27th Jan. 1871.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE
HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 200,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly at Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realising interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms : if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates :—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 3 pie per cent. for the Jaenee funds in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to these Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

KALLA RAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.

Bombay, No. 7, Calbadavie Road 17th October 1870.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON .....37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY.....Rampart Row, Next to the Agra Bank.
CALCUTTA.....Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to inform the Indian Public that they have now established a

BRANCH HOUSE IN BOMBAY,

in conjunction with the London and Calcutta Firms, and would call attention to the following quotations. From their position as wholesale Wine Merchants in the City, dating back to 1795, they can offer terms to Traders, Messes, and the Residents of India generally, hitherto unobtainable. Direct Indents will be undertaken on the usual terms. This Branch, as in Calcutta, will be conducted on purely London principles, and the Wine offered at London quotations, adding thereto simply freight, duty, and incidental charges.

Regimental Messes can be supplied direct from the London House, or send their indents to the Calcutta or Bombay Branches ; in either case their orders will meet with prompt attention.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual Wholesale Terms.

Wholesale Orders should be sent to the London Firm. Casks and cases can be branded to suit the convenience of the purchaser. Terms to the Trade—Six months from date of Bill of Lading 2½ per cent. discount for cash. Our Calcutta and Bombay terms are cash at quotations.

	In Bond in London.	In India, including all charges.
	Shillings per Doz.	Rupees Per doz.
CHAMPAGNES—		
Fleur de Sillery, dry.....	54 0	35 0
Sillery, choice and dry.....	60 0	39 0
*Chateau d'Ay, vintage '58, magnificent wine, very dry	72 0	45 0
Ay, in half pints.....	15 0	12 0
Pints at 6s. per doz. case extra.		
SPARKLING HOCKS—		
Hock, Best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES—		
Moselle, best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SHERRIES—		
G A good Dinner Wine	24 0	19 0
G Pale dry, and excellent quality	34 0	24 0
G Pale, elegant, and dry	44 0	29 0
Vino de Pasta, a wine much appreciated	48 0	31 0
Amontillado, dry and fine quality	50 0	32 0
Amontillado, delicate and extremely dry, as drunk in Spain	50 0	32 0
PORTS—		
G A good quality, matured Wine	32 0	23 0
PORT		
G Choice old Wine, fruity, quite an Invalid Wine.....	48 0	31 0
PORT		
STILL MOSELLES—		
Scharzburg	26 0	20 0
Do. Extra quality	40 0	27 0
STEIN WEIN—		
*In

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Land and Bank shares, but dull for Spinning and Press shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal. value per each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	96
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct	Ditto of Bombay New	602[illegible] div
17,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	160
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L.& China	240
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
42,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
37,500	250	125	5 p.ct	National Bank of India	116
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,000
8,000	150	all	Nil	Fever Land & Fisr Co. Ld	150
756	2,000	2,00	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Port Canning	250

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	220	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	100.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 6	43.10.3	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	199.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	250p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,360
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	2,000	950	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	1l	235do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,270
100	300	all	66 do.	Do. New	580
500	4,000	all	300do.	Colaba Press Co.	5,800
350	3,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	9,500	all	1,000p.	Fort Press Co.	9,900
300	2,000	1,800	...	Franji Cowasji Press	1,900
200	2,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,550
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,900
1,000	1,000	2,000	200 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	950
2,000	400	350	35 p.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	420
7,128	2,500	all	250 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2,250
22.	2,000	750	75 p.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 p.	Tamseelji Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,925
500	2,500	all	125p.*	Alliance Spinning	2,600
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	970
1620	150	150	...	Broach Mills	270
800	2,000	all	...	Dhurmsey Spinning	2,400
750	2,000	all	125 p.	Great Eastern	1,785
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,100
800	1,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,300
400	1,500	1,400	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	8pc.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	30
800	1,000	300	21 p.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.	Treacher & Co.	415

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	75	Jan. '86	Bank of Bombay	29
5	10	...	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	14
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	3,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.
	3,500	2,41	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 10d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	98
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolas	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

CALCUTTA.—6TH FEBRUARY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents at Rs. 97-10 to 97-12, or 2-6 to 2-4 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 108-8.

5½ per cents, heavy amount on Saturday, at Rs. 113-10 and 113-11 ; to-day's business at Rs. 113-12.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, only 2 shares, at Rs. 1,370 good demand all day, and for the afternoon Rs. 1,370 were offered without finding a seller.

National Bank shares, several batches, at Rs. 109 and a small lot at Rs. 110.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 212.

Equitable Coal Co's shares, at Rs. 217½.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares at Rs. 47.

10 Bori Gaming Investment, &c, Co's shares, at Rs. 257½ for delivery in one month.

Tirhoot Indigo Co's shares, at Rs. 52.

New Muttral Tea Co's shares, on Friday, at Rs. 75.

The Goosery Cotton Mills Co. declared a dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1870, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, payable on and after 20th February.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 10.

Palmer, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from—

Turnbull, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Veterinary Department, from leave, from England.

Wilcox, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Henderson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

Jackson, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, from England.

Elderton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

Clarke, Major, 21st Hussars, on duty, from England.

Halliday, Captain, Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

Turney, Captain, Royal Artillery, from furlough, from England.

Malcolm, Major-General, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Mhow.

Marindin, Captain, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.

Lumsdaine, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on duty, from Poona.

Scott, Ensign, 2-19th Regiment, on leave, from Calcutta.

Morse, Major, 25th Cameronians, on leave, from Fyzabad.

Bruce, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 10.

Grant, Captain, 24th Regiment N. I., to join, to Deesa.

Greig, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Deolalee.

Douglas, Cornet, 15th Hussars, to join, to Deolalee.

Blair, Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd. Cavalry, to rejoin, to Rajkote.

Turnbull, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, to join, to Calcutta.

The following officers will leave to-day for Europe :—

Hore, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate.

Keppel, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.

Fulton, Major, Royal Artillery, on furlough.

Palmer, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough.

Grattan, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 8th February, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

83rd Regiment.—Surgeon Hudson, for 10 days, from date of departure, on station leave.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 8th February, 1871.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Lieutenant St. A. Molesworth, D-E attached to A-E Royal Horse Artillery at Ahmednuggur, is directed to proceed and join his Battery at Kirkee.

The Details mentioned as below, now at the General Depot, will march on Ahmednuggur, via Seeroor, on the morning of Friday the 10th instant.

3rd Hussars—3 Officers, 28 Non Commissioned Rank and File, 3 women and 2 children.

A-E. R. H. A.—1 Officer, 8 Non Commissioned Rank and File

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Feb. 8.)

Mr. William George Probyn, Civil and Sessions Judge of Meerut, six months' special leave of absence, with effect from 16th March, 1871.

Mr. W. Duthoit, Deputy Superintendent of the Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares, twenty-one months' furlough to Europe.

Mr. Charles Hatchell, Civil Surgeon of Boolundshuhur, extraordinary leave for 30 days, to enable him to appear before a Medical Board.

Mr. Ernest Montagu, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furruckabad, furlough to Europe for twenty-one months and a half, with effect from the 2nd April, 1871.

Mr. John Walter Sherer, C.S.I., Officiating Judge of Allahabad, to be confirmed in that appointment with effect from 17th August, 1870, the date of Mr. C. Horne's retirement from the Civil Service.

Mr. Swinton Samuel Melville, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Budaon, to be confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. J. W. Sherer, C.S.I., promoted.

Mr. James Hunter Prinsep, Officiating Judge, Furruckabad, to be confirmed in that appointment with effect from 23rd instant, the date of Mr. Brand Septe's retirement from the Civil Service.

Mr. Henry Davis Willock, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Boolundshuhur, to be confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. J. H. Prinsep, promoted.

Mr. Charles Grant to be Magistrate and Collector of Ghazeepore.

Mr. Wilton Oldham, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Ghazeepore, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade.

Mr. William Arthur Howe, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade.

Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, and to be posted to Banda.

Mr. Cornwall, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade.

Mr. Church, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

Mr. Charles Clements Hicks, 2nd Grade Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to the 1st Grade, but to continue to officiate as District Superintendent of Lullutpore.

Mr. William Wigram Clifford, Officiating 2nd Grade Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to be confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. Hicks, promoted.

Mr. John Hilkiah Carter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bustee, to Goruckpore, as a temporary arrangement with effect from the 1st January, 1871.

Mr. Robert Smeaton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Goruckpore, to Bustee, with effect from the 15th December, 1870.

Mr. John Hilkiah Carter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, from Goruckpore to Allygurh.

Mr. Richard Stephen Whiteway, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, from Mynpoory to Azimgurh.

Mr. John Cunningham Leupolt, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, from Azimgurh to Mynpoory, on being relieved by Mr. Whiteway.

Mr. David Mason Gardner, having reported his return from furlough, to Jounpore, as a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 1st Grade.

Major W. H. Mackesy, S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the 3rd Circle, Building and Road Branch.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. E. J. LeMaistre, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Rajpootana State Railway, with effect from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

The services of Colonel W. H. Gresbed, C.B., R.E., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, for the professional inspection of the Corps of Sappers and Miners on the 17th February and following days.

Lieutenant S. J. Lambert, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Allygurh Division, Ganges Canal, to the 2nd Division, Agra Canal.

Mr. A. B. George, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, passed the prescribed colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 24th January, 1871.

One year's furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, has been granted to Mr. C. C. Anderson, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the North-Western Provinces.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	No ship
	Cases	,,
	Seeds	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.
Liverpool	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nomina.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Feb. 8.
	India (s)	Dodero	London, Jan. 7.
	Lepanto	Candy	Newcastle, Oct. 26.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Queen of Australia, Page, to Diamond I-land.

Ship Dinapore, Wilson, to Calcutta.

Ship Ottawa, Robinson, to Rangoon.

Brig Sullamutty Nacoda, to Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer India, to Trieste, Venice, &c.

Steamer Surat, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast and Goa.

Ship Golden City, to New York.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 7 Sea Pink ..... McKenzie ..... Galle, Nov. 26.
Resolute ..... Durand ..... Coconada, Jan. 13.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 5 Indian Empire ..... Baird ..... Negapatam

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1248 Nelson, Rands—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1212 Beunington, Sherman—Farnham & Co.
955 Daphne, Cross—Stenhouse & Co.
1673 Duke of Edinburgh, Balmanno—G. F. Pim & Co.
1273 Jane Law, Black—Volkart Brothers.
909 Khimjee Oodowjee, Sewell—E. Bates & Co.
1267 Maritana, Macdonald—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1271 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Lawrence & Co.
1434 Westminster, Grose—H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

256 Elizabeth Henderson, Gibbs.
679 Glenaros, Hicks—Forbes & Co.
1129 Royal Visitor, Green—Owen & Okell.

FOR COLOMBO.

1233 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
1219 Malabar, Douglas—W. Nicol & Co.

COCHIN TO LONDON.

693 Girvan Oman—The Captain.
671 Ulcoate, Jones—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1200 Java, Miller—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

953 Allerton, Galles—Volkart Brothers.
1293 Connemara, Hughes—Volkart Brothers.
906 Corings, Ross.
914 Ellen Gondey, Perry—W. Nicol & Co.
1338 Forfarshire, Cleaver—Forbes & Co —14 A 1.
779 Johanna Wilhelmine, Butler—Volkart Brothers.
1219 Legion of Honour, Williams—The Captain.
607 Mars, Platts.—Wallace & Co.
1439 Melpemone, Whiting.
780 Napoleon III., Dickson—Forbes & Co.—13 A 1, C 9.
1499 Slieve Donard, Thompson—Volkart Brothers.
1432 Tim Whiffler, Cottier—Volkart Brothers.
627 Woolloomaloo, Anderson—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1372 Golden City, Jones—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1166 Sandringham, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.—7 A 1.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

1193 Marietta, Evans.—7 A 1, C 4.
1745 The Tweed, Stuart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.—15 A 1.

FOREIGN SHIPS.

378 August Frederick, Brown—3-3rds Veritas N. G.
1088 Eddystone (A.), Peterson—Farnham & Co.
1314 United States (A.), Lant—Farnham & Co.

IRON SHIPS.

1179 Beaun Uamha, McCann—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1219 Tethys, Evans—E. Bates & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1898 Delhi (s), Wilkinson—Mails 25th February.
2152 Poonah (s), Haselwood—Mails 11th February.
2578 Surat (s), Weston—Mails 18th February.

FOR HONGKONG.

1900 Travancore (s), Eastley—P. & O. Company.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1010 Austin Friars (s), Newcombe—W. & A. Graham & Co
1439 Bellona (s), Wilkinson—Wallace & Co.
1118 DeRuyter (s), Young—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1104 Orlando (s), Dossor—W. Nicol & Co.
737 Wellesley (s), Peters—Blay & Mackintosh.

FOR GENOA, &c.

1250 India (s), Croco—Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

739 Mima Thomson (s), Carver—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

2440 Simla (s), Woolcott—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

854	Bushire erchant.	For Mauritius.
563	Faize Allum, Kooc.	Not Fixed.
938	Louisa, Lever.	For Rangoon.
363	Prince of Wales.	Not Fixed.
1277	Lalla Rookh	For Calcutta.
1406	Timoor Shah.	Not Fixed.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMER.

604 Tilly (s), Hanna—Chunder Ranjee. Not Fixed.

BOMBAY MARINE.

Dagmar (s).
Earl Canning (s), Tolputt.
Lord Elphinstone (s).
Sir John Lawrence (s), Barrow.

ROYAL NAVY.

H. M. S. Abyssinia (s).
H. M. S. Euphrates (s). For Suez.
H. M. S. Magdala (s).
H. M. S. Malabar (s). For Suez.
H. M. S. Teazer (s).

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ardgowan, 60 boxes bar soap, J. Surnufally.
De Ruyter (s), 2 cases cutlery, Gaddum & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Suzanne, 15 cases claret, Howard Brothers.
Courier de Bombay, 20 cases claret, Howard Brothers.
Galatea, 24 cases champagne, Howard Brothers.
Orlando (s), 1 case boots, Dinshaw Sorabjee.
Wellesley (s), 10 cases candles, R. Angus & Co.
Duke of Edinburgh, 75 cases copper sheets, R. B. Hobbs.
Nelson, 41 cases pale ale, S. Rustomjee, 54 cases sherry, King, King & Co ; 138 casks beer, Hormusjee Pestonjee & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bennington, 9 bales cotton, Mudungopall Mukoonray ; 40 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Daphne, 51 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdiall ; 100 bales cotton, Dhasee Mooljee.
Duke of Edinburgh, 50 bales cotton, Chuterbhoy Chapsee ; 7 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber.
Maritana, 200 bales cotton, Callianjee Dowraj ; 125 bales wool, Amerchund Khooshalchund ; 32 bales cotton, Luckmidass Jatha ; 100 bales wool, Lalljee Mathoordass.
Wellesley (s), 23 bales cotton, Lockumsee Rowjee ; bales cotton, Morarjee Cursondass ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Bellona (s), 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Jetha ; 50 bales cotton, D. G. Hoosan, 130 cwts horns, Tyebjee Soolamanjee & Co ; 200 bales hemp, Soondurjee Mooljee.
Neera (s), 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co. ; 83 bales cotton, B Janaranjee ; 38 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touch & Co ; 155 bales cotton, K Pittamber ; 13 bales cotton, Callianjee Pittamber.
Austin Friar (s), 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerk & Co ; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.

FOR LONDON.

Nelson, 50 packages coffee, Fazul Mahomed Dama.
Neera (s), 41 packages scootra aloes, Mooljeebhoy Jewrage.
Poona (s), 177 pieces E. teeth, Seecoor Futtaybhoy ; 4 cases cardamom, Soonderjee Mooljee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s), 250 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
India (s), 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Elizabeth Henderson, 400 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 7 packages sharkfins, Jaffer Fazul ; 243 packages sharkfins, 73 packages fishmaws, and 4 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 40 bales cotton, Nursey Keswjee ; 41 bales cotton, Canjee Furbet an Co ; 31 chests Malwa opium, E J Ahuss ; 15 chests Malwa opium, Monsook Moolchund ; 50 bales cotton, Ramdass Khimjee ; 23 chests Malwa opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 13½ chests Malwa opium, Ramchund Suratram ; 27 chests Malwa opium, H A Eswall

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 14 chests Malwa opium, Gungaburx Chajooram ; 17 chests Malwa opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 18 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 2 chests Malwa opium, B Balchund

EXTRA NOTICE.

VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

GEN. TOM THUMB TROUPE
WILL GIVE
ONLY ONE MATINEE,
THIS AFTERNOON, 11TH FEB.

Doors open at 3 ; Performance to commence at 4:
Expressly for LADIES and CHILDREN, who cannot attend at night.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 | Pit ..... Re. 1.
Stalls 2

Children under 10 years with Parents, Re. 1.

NO PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NIGHT.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.—Members of the BOMBAY YACHT CLUB intending to avail themselves of the Flag Ship at the Regatta on the 22nd instant, are reminded that they should intimate the same to the Secretaries, not later than the 19th instant, as intimated in the Circular already forwarded to them.

HENRY MORLAND,
H. MANISTY, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.

9th February 1871.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.—The List of Entries of the Sailing and Rowing Matches of the next Regatta will close at 1 o'clock of Tuesday next, the 14th instant. Owners of Yachts or Boats intending to compete in the Races are requested to enter their Boats without delay at the Secretaries' Office, H. M.'s Dockyard.

No entries will be received after the above hour.

HENRY MORLAND,
H. MANISTY, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.

9th February 1871.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

MRS. MACARTNEY FILGATE will be happy to RECEIVE VISITORS at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Parell, on TUESDAY the 14th inst., from 5 to 7 o'clock.

T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Captain,
A. D. C. in Waiting.

Parell, 10th February.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GILLHAM—February 1st, at Calicut, the wife of Captain F. M. Gillham, of a daughter.
LEWIS—February 4th, at Meerut, the wife of Assistant Surgeon Alfred Lewis, 4th Hussars, of a son.
RIDDELL—February 5th, at Umballa, the wife of Captain Henry Vansittart Riddell, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.
SHOOLBRED—January 28th, at Beawr, Rajpootana, the wife of the Rev. W. Shoolbred, M.A., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DUNBAR—February 8th, John Henry, son of J Dunbar, Esq Merchant, Jullundur, aged 5 months.
JENNINGS—February 2nd, at E. I. R. No. 70 Bungalow, Allahabad, Jane Eleanor Jennings, wife of Mr. J. Jennings, aged 37 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1871.

M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, a respectable political economist and otherwise interesting person, an ex-St. Simonien, and good servant of Napoleon III., has been pleased to write an article entitled, "What a policy of inaction may draw down upon England." Much may be excused in the harangue of a man whose country is defeated, even when that defeat arises on an occasion of its own seeking; a man who, *coûte qui coûte*, wishes to obtain an ally somewhere, the handier and the more powerful the better. But the article of M. Chevalier is not excuseable, because he is, or at least he is supposed to be, a man of sense. That he should pour out invectives on the Germans and describe them as the heirs of Napoleon the First's political passions, is neither unnatural nor inexcuseable; but that he should address to the English "arguments" which show that he has a profound contempt for their understandings, though not unnatural in a Frenchman, is inexcuseable in an advocate. His argument is this: The object of M. Bismarck is nothing less than the domination of Europe; and since,

"Le trident de Neptune est le sceptre du monde."

M. Bismarck will create a fleet larger and stronger than England can obtain. He will do this as soon as he has made his King "master of the Continent," which end will be achieved when France is completely crushed. [M. Chevelier has quite forgotten Austria, Russia, and Italy—but that is of small importance in such an argument.] Having allowed, in a cold-blooded fashion, France, "her *faithful* ally, to be crushed, England will be invaded by the Germans—the motive for the invasion being simply to plunder, sack, and ravish! All that is wanted to bring ruin on England is difficulties with America, and the command of a powerful fleet built at the cost of money wrung from the innocent, afflicted, unaggressive French nation. Our superiority in seamen is of no use to us now, since fewer trained sailors and more engineers are required for ships—an argument which Cocker would surely reject, since if ships require smaller crews, the more ships can be manned by the nation having "legions of seadogs;" but M. Chevalier forgot Cocker. We are also assured that the invasion of England would be popular in Germany, and that the object and end of the war would be simply and solely to loot England, and inflict the greatest possible suffering upon the English people! Dreadful, is it not, and—eminently French! The idea of making war for the love of conquest and its incidental enjoyments is the very gospel taught so long and with such brilliant eloquence by M. Thiers. To England, having this ghastly prospect before her, neglected her interests by not joining France in her war against Germany. It is a tale that might with advantage be told to the Marines. As a further specimen of M. Chevalier's mode of dealing with facts take this;—"If France should be definitively crushed, as the Cabinet of Berlin in its present state of arrogance seems to believe, Prussia, having Western Europe at least as much under her command as the First Napoleon had in 1810, can do whatever she pleases along that immense seaboard which extends from Cape North in Norway to the Straits of Gibraltar." First, Napoleon, in 1810, had not command over the seaboard from Cape North to Gibraltar. In 1810 he had command more or less from the Belt to the Bidassoa, and more or less from the Bidassoa to the Douro. Next, it was only for a brief period, in 1807-8, that he was master from the Belt to Gib. But, does M. Chevalier wish us to believe, or think we shall believe, whether he wish it or not, that France and Spain are about to become vassals of "Prussia," because France has been defeated in a war of her own seeking? The thing is so absurd that even M. Chevalier cannot believe it, except in the sense in which Mr. Anstey may be supposed to believe in his own pleadings. After the war France, at least, will be still the covert or open enemy of England, and the bitterest foe of Germany, save Russia, while Spain and Italy are much more likely to be drawn into the French net than even to remain neutral. The notion that France *can* be "completely crushed" is ludicrous. In a very few years the most compact, fertile and elastic country in Europe will be far more powerful than she was on the 15th of July when the Duke of Grammont, in the name of his master, defied Germany. And, unless she learns the real lesson of the war, which we do not expect, as soon as she regains her strength she will begin to stand in need of another. M. Chevalier considers that the interests of England, in the war, are nearly akin to those of France, and he wonders why the "bright intellects" that govern England do not so understand the case. The reason is not far to seek. They do not forget history;—they do not forget that under all Governments French policy has been nearly the same; they do not forget what power was the bum-bailiff of the Holy Alliance in 1822; what power, become Liberal, wished to annex Belgium in 1830; what power tried to secure Egypt in 1840, and made the Spanish marriages in 1847; what power, become Republican, threatened interference in Italy in order to prevent her unity; what power, shifting to imperialism, sided in 1856 with Russia against England on the interpretation of the treaty; who it was that sought to create a knot of vassal States in Italy in 1859-60; who had to be ordered out of Syria; who nearly betrayed us into a false position in Mexico; who sought to compromise us in America, and who was perpetually intriguing for the possession of Belgium. No; the interests of England and France, at least as understood in the latter country, are by no means nearly akin; and M. Chevalier could scarcely expect to be believed when he said they were. The interests of Germany and England are nearly akin; undoubtedly they will cease to be so when German policy is based on French ideas; but sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, and we can trust to holding our own, even without the aid of the magnificent French nation.

H. M. S. FORTE steamed down the Hooghly on Feb. 5.

THE young Rajah of Bhownuggur and the young Thakore of Palitana have gone to Rajcote to join the Rajcoomar College at that station.

IT is said that Sir Salar Jung is about to proceed to England, to personally thank Her Majesty for the decoration he has lately received.

THE Honorable Mr. W. H. Seward is expected shortly in Madras, where, it is rumoured, he will be the guest of His Excellency Lord Napier.

A BALL is to be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 15th, under the patronage of the Viceroy and Lady Mayo, on behalf of the funds of the Italian Opera.

WE understand that the foundation stone of a High School in Kattywar was to be laid on the 8th inst. It is said that His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur has contributed about Rs. 60,000 for the erection of the school.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. E. WESTROPP, Bombay Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE "Madras Times" hears that the question of abolishing the office of Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military Department was lately under the consideration of the Madras Government. His Excellency the Governor is said to have been in favour of abolition, as a measure of economy; but a majority of his Council being of an opposite opinion, the appointment is not to be abolished.

THE Calcutta "Examiner" remarks :—

'A contemporary is wrong in thinking that the withdrawal of the five batteries of horse artillery to England, in March, will be contrary to Sir William Mansfield's views. The late Commander-in-Chief was a party to the recommendation of 1865, in pursuance of which that withdrawal, it is believed, has now been directed. To sanction in 1871 a plan proposed upwards of five years previously, looks rather tardy; but it may be that but for the presence of Sir William Mansfield in London that plan would not even now be sanctioned. The withdrawal serves two patent purposes—reduces the military charges in this country, and increases the strength of the home garrison."

THERE is a general movement in Calcutta to do honour to Sir William Grey on his departure from India. A public meeting is to be held in the hall of the British Indian Association to-day, all sections of the community having called for it. In addition the European community will present addresses to him through their representative bodies. The Chamber of Commerce has voted an address and a portrait, and the Landholders and Trades Associations will each present an address. In the mofussil also a movement has been set on foot.

At the meeting of the Landholders' and Commercial Association, held at Calcutta on the 6th inst., and numerously attended, the following resolutions were unanimously passed :—

"That a memorial be addressed to the Government of India, referring to the previous correspondence with the Government of Bengal, on the subject of the former Loo

WATSON & SONS v. SEVERS

AN ACTION FOR PASSAGE MONEY.

In the Small Cause Court on Thursday, Mr. O'Leary, First Judge, disposed of a suit brought by Messrs. John Watson, Sons & Co., against Mr. Matthew Severs to recover Rs. 640, the amount of a promissory note for Rs. 640 given by defendant to the plaintiff. The defendant engaged in November 1868 to serve the plaintiff as a draper's assistant in Bombay for three years, and the promissory note was given at the time of the agreement for the cost of his passage and interest thereon, it being provided in the agreement that if defendant was in plaintiffs' service at the end of the three years, the amount of the note was not to be demanded. The plaintiff did not continue in the service for more than eighteen months.

Mr. Skipsey (Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Payne (Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) for the defence.

The facts as stated above and the note were admitted, and so Mr. Skipsey asked for judgment on the note. Mr. Payne, however, raised the following defences—(1) that there was no consideration for the note; (2) that payment could not be demanded until the end of the three years; (3) that defendant left plaintiffs' service by leave and license of plaintiff, and that the note, being part of the agreement, was invalidated by plaintiffs' own act; and (4) that the note was a penalty, which could not be recovered. Mr. Skipsey then asked that defendant should prove his pleas, the note being admitted. After some discussion as to the second plea, Mr. Skipsey asked for, and obtained, leave to amend the plaint in the following manner—that defendant in consideration of plaintiff releasing him from further service under his agreement promised to pay the note forthwith. The defendant denied such promise.

Mr. John Watson was first called, and in reply to Mr. Skipsey he deposed that in November 1868 defendant applied to him in London for a situation in his Bombay establishment, and he engaged him under an agreement which was made out between them. Part of the agreement was that defendant was to give him a promissory note for £60 for passage money and interest, and that if he should be in his employment at the end of three years payment should not be demanded. The understanding between them was that defendant should be continuously in his employment for three years. In March 1869 defendant told him he had a project for bringing out baking machinery, and asked him if he would allow him to leave, and said that he would pay the promissory note at once. It was arranged between them that he should leave in the course of a few months at his own convenience. Defendant asked his opinion about the bakery business and he encouraged him. He, plaintiff, left and went to England, and while there received the note from his son, and expected defendant to call and pay it, which he never did. Up to March he had not been quite satisfied with the defendant, but had no intention nor desire at that time to turn him away. It was thoroughly understood at that time that defendant might remain for some time, and he did so. He remained longer than he expected, and he, plaintiff, then asked him why he was not going according to the arrangement come to, and he replied that he had got an unfortunate letter from his father, and that his friend had forestalled him and had ordered out the machinery. They were busy at that time and short of hands, and defendant stopped on till he (plaintiff) left Bombay in May 1870. The separation was quite friendly; there was no disagreement.

In reply to Mr. Payne the plaintiff said the conversation in March took place in the front shop, and that so far as he recollected no third party was present. Nothing was said further than what he had stated, and there was no subsequent conversation. His dissatisfaction with defendant arose from the fact that he did not consider his manner or his general conduct was proper. He dared say he had spoken to defendant at other times than in March, but did not recollect any occasion.

Mr. Payne—Well, I shall endeavour to remind you. Do you recollect Mr. Severs getting very ill in November or December 1869?

Mr. Watson—No. I was at home at the time.

Mr. Payne—Do you recollect the assistants sending in a round-robin or complaint about the rooms they were in?

Mr. Watson—I do. That was in Mr. Severs's handwriting. We considered he was the originator of it.

Mr. Payne—You spoke to him about it?

Mr. Watson—Possibly I did.

Mr. Payne—I don't want to know about what "possibly" was. Surely you recollect whether you did or not.

Mr. Watson—I have no doubt I did. I don't recollect.

Mr. Payne—You don't recollect. Do you swear you did not speak to him about it?

Mr. Watson—I can't swear, but I don't recollect what I said.

Mr. Payne—Never mind what you said, but did you speak to him?

Mr. Watson—I believe I did.

Mr. Payne—You reprimanded him for sending in this complaint?

Mr. Watson—It is possible; I think I did.

Mr. Payne—You told him that, it being in his handwriting, you considered he got it up,—or something to that effect?

Mr. Watson—I considered he was one of the originators.

Mr. Payne—But is not that what you told him—that being in his handwriting you considered he got it up?

Mr. Watson—I suppose I did.

Mr. Payne—What was the substance of it?

Mr. Watson—I suppose you have a copy.

Mr. Payne—I have not a copy.

Mr. Watson—It was something about the hours of business.

Mr. Payne—And about the deficiency of food, was there not?

Mr. Watson—No, I never heard of that at all. I am sure that could not be.

Mr. Payne—And there was something about the dirty place they were living in?

Mr. Watson—I don't recollect that either. If I knew where they were living at the time I could tell you.

Mr. Payne—They were living at Byculla. Does that recall it your memory?

Mr. Watson—I don't recollect it. The house at Byculla was taken specially for them. There might have been some objections; they make a great many frivolous objections which are not well grounded at all.

Mr. Payne—No doubt: to your mind. At all events you recollect that the hours were complained of—that they had to attend from half-past six to half-past seven?

Mr. Watson—That is, they left the house at 6-15 and returned after dinner. They slept there; that was all.

Mr. Payne—I presume the fact that that paper was in Mr. Severs's handwriting was one of the causes of dissatisfaction?

Mr. Watson—Oh, no.

Mr. Payne—It was not! You do not know, I presume, about Mr. Severs being laid up in the Fort in November and December 1869, and not getting a doctor to attend?

Mr. Watson—No; I never heard of it. If he had been so ill as to require a doctor, he would have got one; but they are very often absent from very small causes.

Mr. Payne—I don't ask as to other cases, nor as to your beliefs, but whether you knew of this case. I have the doctor here who can speak better than you can as to the cause, and I only ask whether you knew he was absent?

Mr. Watson—I suppose he was.

Mr. Payne—Have you any doubt?

Mr. Watson—No.

Mr. Payne—Then why don't you say so?

Mr. Watson—I don't recollect the exact circumstances.

Mr. Payne—Do you recollect one occasion when the defendant was superintending sepoys cleaning boots?

Mr. Watson—Never. I don't recollect telling him to clean the boots himself. I might have said he had to clean his boots in London, but did not ask him here. I recollect nothing of such an incident in the presence of Mr. Maynard, one of my present assistants. I do not recollect my requesting him to clean boots himself, and his saying he declined to do so. He had nothing to do with that.

Mr. Payne—I don't suppose he had anything to do with cleaning boots, but do you recollect telling him he could leave the place, and that he was no more use than a sepoy at Rs. 12 a month?

Mr. Watson—I don't recollect that. I was very much irritated sometimes by their conduct.

Mr. Payne—But this is not about "their" conduct, but this man's conduct. Do you recollect telling him in Mr. Maynard's presence that he could leave the place?

Mr. Watson—I do not. I recollect there were several occasions on which he was very disagreeable. I do not recollect these cases. I swear I did not tell him what you say. I certainly swear I did not tell him to clean all these boots.

The Judge—Was this part of the stock-in-trade?

Mr. Payne—Yes, your Honor.

Mr. Watson—Stock-in-trade! Oh, I beg pardon; that is another thing altogether. I thought you meant his own boots.

Mr. Payne—I am glad this has been put right, for I had a witness here who was present.

Mr. Watson—Stock-in-trade is very different.

The Judge—Do you recollect anything on that subject?

Mr. Watson—Certainly. I thought you meant their own boots.

The Judge—So did I for some time, and then it occurred to me it might be part of the stock-in-trade.

Mr. Watson (in reply to Mr. Payne)—I recollect speaking to him as to the boots of the stock. He had charge of boots in his department, and they were badly kept. He would have to clean them if I ask him. They were badly kept, and I called their attention to the boots, and they would not clean them. On one occasion Mr. Severs was allowing his sepoys to do the work, and I thought he ought to do it, and said I thought it was his business. There probably was some composition being used, but I don't recollect if they were being blacked by the sepoys. I thought that was not sepoys' work. I suppose I asked him to do it and he declined. On many occasions he did not do what I told him. I don't think I said he was not worth what a sepoy was and that he could leave the place, but possibly I said something of that sort. I will not swear I did not say that. I can't say if it was three, six, or nine months before he left. I don't recollect dates.

Mr. Payne—Your recollection is very vague.

Mr. Watson—It is so. I do not recollect telling him or any one else to sell some English shawls as Albanian shawls, and to say that I had purchased them at Corfu; nor do I recollect his replying that he would not say what he knew was not true. At certain times I was exceedingly dissatisfied with him. I don't remember saying to him he might leave the place without any reservation as to payment of the note—but I will not swear I did not. I don't recollect that I ever, subsequently to his showing me his father's letter, told him to go. Some conversation took place between me and my son as to why he did not go after that. I never heard that it was a source of annoyance to him or any one that salary was not paid on the first of the month.

In reply to Mr. Skipsey, the plaintiff said that he did not intend the rebukes he administered in any of the little matters that had been referred to, to mean a notice to quit. He always gave written notices. It was a loss to him to terminate engagements in that way, and of course it was not a sort of thing he liked.

Mr. Payne here remarked, on an observation by the Judge, that his client wished him to say the complaint about the food was not in the round-robin, but in a verbal complaint by him to the plaintiff.

The Judge—Mr. Watson has not had an opportunity of saying anything to it, then?

Mr. Skipsey—I suppose these things are said, so as to have them put in the public papers.

Mr. Payne—I had a list of the complaints, and thought that was in the round-robin, but I am told it was not.

Mr. Skipsey—I must submit it is extremely improper for counsel in cross-examination to put questions on matters as to which no proof is to be offered.

Mr. Payne—Perhaps Mr. Skipsey will reserve his remark as to propriety till he hears the case.

Mr. Watson—I want to answer the question as to the food.

Mr. Payne—There was a complaint then?

Mr. Watson—Yes: a verbal one. It was not made to me but was mentioned to me. The soup had been sent down stairs as unfit for use, and the cook came to me with a plate of it and asked if I thought it was good. I took the soup for my own dinner and considered it very good. I told the cook then not to make soup except on certain days if they had too much; but I was asked by some of them to rescind that order as the complaint was not by the body, but only by one or two. That was the only complaint I knew of; it was last year when I was here.

Mr. James Watson was then called as a witness, and he deposed in reply to Mr. Skipsey—I was in Bombay when Mr. Severs came out and have been so since. He left us about the 15th of May 1870. Some months before that, say three, he told me that he had an idea of bettering himself by getting baking machinery from England—that he had spoken to my father, who was willing to let him go. Perhaps a month or six weeks after that he told me the bakery idea had fallen through, and a short time after that again, about three months before my father left, that he had some other idea in view. I did not ask him what it was, as I had heard he did not care to tell people what it was; in fact he said to me that he would not tell me what it was. He said that he had told my father of this—that he was willing he should stay for a month to suit his (Mr. Severs's) convenience, and that my father had allowed him to pay the note for £60 in England. He remained for about three months, and one day said he wished to go by the mail three or four days after. He said he would see the note was paid whenever he reached England, and asked the address of our office in London, and gave me the name of a city hotel as his address. He apologized for the short notice, and left by that mail. I sent the note home by that or the following mail. He did not leave in consequence of any notice express or implied that he was to leave: I had given him no notice whatever. In none of the conversations with me had he ever expressed anything that led me to believe he was leaving in consequence of the conduct of myself or my father. It was all the other way—entirely for his own convenience. He stated distinctly that he would pay the note, and I have applied for payment since he returned to Bombay.

To Mr. Payne—He promised to pay the note on both occasions—in the first conversation, and when he asked leave. In the first conversation he did not refer to going to England and did speak of the note. I now correct my first answer to you—there was no reference to the note at all in the first conversation, it was first mentioned in the second conversation when he told me the bakery business had exploded. I don't suppose any one heard what was said on either occasion. I don't think there was dissatisfaction with him. I don't know whether my father was considerably irritated with him alone or among others. I recollect Mr. Severs being ill, but don't remember him remonstrating about the treatment. I heard that he had complained to other people, but he did not come to my father or me. We were annoyed when we heard other people were taking him soup and so on, and the moment we heard of it special food was sent him. I don't recollect his complaining that he had spent money out of his small salary while he was ill and that the doctor had spoken strongly on the subject. I don't recollect his complaining of the house he was living. He signed the round-robin; there was no discussion with him about that. It is not the fact that we were glad to get rid of him; we were not sorry to lose him.

This was all the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Payne said this was an extremely painful case, because there would be as strong contradictions as there possibly could be with regard to the statement of the promise to pay the note. His client stated that he considered—whether rightly or wrongly was a matter of very small importance—that he was very badly treated by Mr. Watson; that in consequence he wrote a petition, which was a great source of irritation to Mr. Watson, and that Mr. Watson made, as he thought, a dead-set against him. Mr. Skipsey had made some observations with regard to introducing these matters into the case. Now, he would be the last to introduce matters that were painful to any one, but his Honor would see that his questions he had put went materially to the point as to whether there was a promise to pay the note, because he said it was not likely there was such a promise, if there was this joint dissatisfaction on the part of Mr. Severs and Mr. Watson—the one desiring to leave, and the other to get rid of him. Mr. Watson may have thought him to be a person finding fault and causing dissatisfaction in the establishment. His client stated that he complained several times; that there was a dead-set at him; that he was told to do work that was not his; that Mr. Watson several times told him to go; that he availed himself of this dismissal, which was repeated more than once and which Mr. Watson did not deny, and that there was not one word said in leaving about the paying of this promissory note. Of course, that was a matter which his Honor had to decide with regard to who was speaking the truth in this matter. It was much to be regretted that if these conversations did occur, as Mr. Watson said they did, some person was not present to speak to them, for the case at present rested simply on the evidence of the Messrs. Watson, contradicted by each other, and it was clear from what they said that the conversations never took place in the presence of both, so that he was compelled to limit his cross-examination simply as to the surrounding probabilities. That was a circumstance no doubt consistent with Mr. Watson's case, but it deprived him of what often occurred in these cases of contested credibility—testing the evidence by cross-examining as to the facts. There were, however, one or two circumstances to which he thought he was entitled to call attention. His Honor would see there were three interviews directly spoken to by Mr. James Watson, and he wished to call particular attention to the second, for either Mr. John Watson had spoken incorrectly, or Mr. James Watson had done so. The Court could not by any possibility bring the two statements together and say they were consistent. Mr. John Watson said there was only one conversation about the payment of this promissory note, and that that was during the first interview he spoke of. He had put the question several times in order that there might be no doubt that Mr. John Watson said he had only one conversation on that point. Mr. James Watson said that at the second interview he had with the defendant, the latter stated he had told Mr. Watson's father that he would pay the note in England. The question of going to England had never been raised at the time of the only interview spoken to by Mr. John Watson, nor could there by any possibility have been any mention then of payment in England, for all that took place at that time was the question of starting a bakery in Bombay. Mr. James Watson would lead the Court to believe that in his second interview Mr. Severs stated that he had told Mr. John Watson he would pay the note in England, whereas Mr. John Watson said that in his interview there was nothing more said about the note than that it should be paid at once. He thought, therefore, that when the Court had the evidence of Mr. John Watson—who was no doubt considerably irritated with Mr. Severs—and when the difference between the statements was seen, it must be satisfied that Mr. Watson had during a length of time come to believe that he was entitled to the payment of the note, and had persuaded himself into the belief that Mr. Severs had promised to pay it. His client stated that he never promised to pay the note, and that on the contrary Mr. Watson on several occasions expressed his dissatisfaction with him, and told him to go without saying a word as to the payment of the note. It was much to be regretted that this difference should arise between the statements of these persons, but it was one of those things that happened occasionally, though people did not intend to utter falsehoods—they got their heads brimful of the idea that they were entitled to payment of money, and it was not difficult to step from that to the belief that there was a promise to pay. Mr. James Watson said there was a promise to pay the note in England, and Mr. John Watson said there was a promise that it should be paid at once. But Mr. Severs denied that there was any such promise. As to the surrounding circumstances, one of the assistants at present with Mr. Watson, and who would not speak against him anything that was not the truth, would state that the assistants complained about the filthy state of their room and on one occasion about their food. One complaint was that there were only two small chops allowed for each person, and, considering that, as everybody knew, Bombay chops were not very large, some had to go without them. Mr. Watson was the master of the establishment, and of course presumed that everything was all right; but all the assistants were complaining. Whatever Mr. Watson may have thought of his establishment, he presumed that Mr. Watson was not infallible, and the evidence would show that there had been complaints. A round robin was resolved upon; lots were taken as to who was to write it, and unfortunately it fell to Mr. Severs to do so, and he said that from that day there was a dead-set against him. Then as to the boot incident. A number of boots were being polished in the shop by the sepoys, when Mr. Watson came up, and in an imperious tone directed Mr. Severs to do it himself. The latter, whether rightly or wrongly, refused, and Mr. Watson thereupon said to him, "You are no better than a sepoy at Rs. 12 or Rs. 15 a month, and the sooner you go the better." Mr. Watson did not attempt to deny that, and his client said the thing went on from time to time, and he considered that he had had notice to leave, and when he got other employment he did so, without even promising in any way to pay the note.

Mr. Severs, the defendant, was then called, and he said—I came out to Watson & Co. under the agreement now produced. I first went to Byculla. We were all much dissatisfied with the house as dirty and filthy in the extreme. There were other complaints, one of them as to length of the hours—from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. We complained to the manager, and then agreed to send a round-robin. All signed it but no one cared to write it, so we drew lots and it fell to me to write it. We sent it in on a Sunday in February 1869, and Mr. Watson spoke to me on the Monday morning. He told me these things had never come before, and that I had been the instigator of many complaints by the young men. He then brought out a little list which I had made out, and said I was doing a great deal of injury, and could go at any time I liked. I spoke at the same time about the promissory note, and said it was too much, and that I would never pay it. That was in February 1869, four months after I arrived. There was no more said between him and me at that time. We had a great many rows afterwards. On one occasion he told me to persuade customers candidly that he had brought shawls from Corfu, and that they cost Rs. 70 here at cost price, but I knew that they did not cost that, and that they were made in London and cost 32s. 6d., and said I would never tell customers what I knew to be untrue. He was greatly annoyed at that, swore it was the truth, and said I ought to believe his statement. When the Duke of Edinburgh was here he wished all the assistants to go to his new hotel to be waiters, and we refused. Then I was dangerously ill in the Fort in November and December 1869, and was away from business for five or six weeks. Dr. Doolittle attended me, and as he wished to have some one to consult, Dr. Joynt was also called in. I had to pay for the attendance myself. Dr. Joynt's bill was Rs. 100. I did not get food such as I wanted. Dr. Doolittle ordered soups and light foods, and I sent down word by one of the young men to Mr. Watson, but never got anything to eat. This created a deal of dissatisfaction in my mind, after I got well. Mr. Watson visited me a fortnight after I had been ill, and I spoke to him and to Mr. John Watson about the treatment I had received and the state of the room. The incident about the boots occurred in the shop some time after this. The boots had been eaten by cockroaches, and I was ordered to get them cleaned. I set the sepoys to work, and they were rubbing on the patent blacking with their fingers when Mr. Watson came up and told me it was my duty to do so, and to sit down and do it as well as the sepoys. I declined, and he told me I was not worth what a sepoy was, Rs. 12 or 15 a month, and could go when I liked. The first time I had an opportunity after arriving I spoke to Mr. Watson (about the note, as I thought I had been cheated, and that was the only time the note was mentioned. After he told me in connection with the boot affair that I could leave when I liked, I began to look out for employment—I wrote home to my friends telling them how uncomfortable I was, and asking them if they would assist me if I saw any speculation. After Mr. John Watson left I had not a single word with Mr. James Watson about the note, and never promised him to payit. Neither did I speak to him about the machinery. He was told by Mr. Thomson, and then he asked me about it.

Mr. Skipsey then put several questions to the defendant, in reply to which it was explained that the defendant knew that the agreement did not state that medical attendance was to be provided, and that the defendant had never asked that it should. Mr. Skipsey then asked if defendant, when he had been only four months in his employment, had the insolence to tell Mr. Watson that he had cheated him, in reply to which Mr. Severs said he thought it was cheating on Mr. Watson's part to tell him that the passage cost £60, and that if he would sign the note he would send him out, when the fact was that the passage money which he paid was only £40. If he had left the service he would have paid the note, but he did not consider that he ought to pay it when he was told to leave. His salary at home, he said, had been £70 a year, with commission—in all about £100.

Mr. Skipsey—Do you think you were justified after being here three months, in doing all that you could to deprive Mr. Watson of his money and of your services, and that you were yet justified in hanging on for a year longer?

Mr. Severs—Yes.

Mr. Skipsey—And do you call that honest?

Mr. Severs—Yes.

Mr. Skipsey—Where have you been educated?

Mr. Severs—In York.

Mr. Skipsey—Well, you appear to have been a firebrand in this establishment. Mr. Watson complained that when you came there were greater disturbances in his establishment than there had ever been before.

Mr. Severs—He told me so when the round-robin was sent. He knew that I was ill for a fortnight. No one called, nor did I get any food such as the doctor had ordered. There was a boy on the premises, but I sent my message by one of the young men, as it is a rule of the establishment that no food is given without the sanction of Mr. Watson.

Mr. Skipsey—It is evident that you did not take the proper means of communication, and that you were a young man who wanted to have it all your own way. There was a boy to bring the food, and if you had sent him you would have got it. Do you think it a proper thing that one of the young men should go to the kitchen?

Mr. Severs—No.

Mr. Skipsey—Then who should?

Mr. Severs—Mr. Watson. He goes to the kitchen.

Mr. Skipsey—I suppose he does.

Mr. Severs—I could not go to Mr. Watson as I was ill at the time. I got my food only from the table. I had special food brought to me after Mr. Watson came to see me. I considered that what he said in the talk about the book was sufficient notice to leave, and I would have considered it sufficient to turn me out at the end of five months without any writing. I would not have paid the note then. The treatment, even for a week, was sufficient to make any one irritated, but a young man cannot leave till he has an opportunity of doing so. I had the scheme to bring out the bakery machinery in my head at that time, but I had not said to Mr. Watson any time at which I was to leave. I did not apologise to Mr. James Watson for the shortness of my notice. I did not ask the address of his firm, and did not give mine.

A number of questions were here put by Mr. Skipsey and Mr. Payne with regard to the ordering out of the machinery, and afterwards, in reply to Mr. Payne, the defendant said that he found out on the passage that Mr. Watson only paid £40 of passage money, in addition to which there were only £2-10 for transit in Egypt and £1 for expenses in Alexandria. For this he was charged £60 and that was the "dishonesty"—the strong term, Mr. Payne remarked, which Mr. Skipsey was so anxious to introduce.

At this stage the Judge asked Mr. Severs whether he was sure that Mr. Watson said that the passage money and expenses would cost him £60. The defendant replied that he could swear that Mr. Watson said so. He had, he said, read the clause in the agreement when he signed the note; and on the suggestion of the Judge he read the clause in Court. There it was stated that the £60 was for passage money "and interest," and the Judge remarked that the defendant should have observed that there was interest mentioned. Mr. Watson was entitled to charge for interest, although the defendant called this cheating.

Mr. Payne then proposed to call Dr. Doolittle, and in reply to a question by the Judge whether such evidence had anything to do with the case, the sole question being who was telling the truth, he said Dr. Doolittle's evidence would support his client's statement in so far as it would show there was ground for complaints. Mr. James Watson had sworn there was no complaint as to the filthy state of the room, but possibly Dr. Doolittle's evidence would lead his Honour to think something of the kind was said.

Dr. Doolittle was then called, and he spoke to attending defendant in November and December 1869, while he was suffering from typhoid fever, in a room in the Fort. There was a good deal of fever prevalent at the time. Mr. Severs was in a portion of a top room and there was a tremendous quantity of smoke which caused a bad smell and destroyed the appearance of the place. Dr. Joynt advised the removal of the patient if possible. It was particularly necessary to get the food which he ordered, and, as defendant or others said that could not be got, he went and ordered soup at the Oriental Exchange. He did not see Mr. Watson on the subject, and did not consider it necessary to represent the matter to him.

Mr. Maynard, one of the assistants to the plaintiff, was then called, and he described the boot incident. He said there was a deal of talk over it, some only of which he recollected. Witness repeated part of it in the same terms as defendant had done, but not the words by Mr. Watson that defendant might go when he liked.

Mr. Skipsey said the case had now developed itself into a question as to whether the Court would believe Mr. Watson and his son, or the defendant. Of course, in making a few remarks, he would not be able to avoid commenting on the defendant and his evidence. He did not wish to do so more than he could help, but he must draw the Court's attention to the fact that this young man, having applied for a situation and obtained it, came out to Bombay, and was so dissatisfied that in four months he was getting up dissatisfaction and discontent among the other assistants, and destroying the discipline of the establishment.

Mr. Payne said he did not wish to interrupt Mr. Skipsey, but there had been no evidence on that point.

The Judge remarked that there had been nothing proved except the signing of the round-robin with the other assistants, and that the simple issue should be—whether on a particular occasion the defendant promised to pay the promissory note or not?

Mr. Skipsey said the question resolved itself into this—Who was telling the truth?—and he submitted that that would be best inferred from the probabilities of the case and the character of the witnesses; and it must go considerably against the defendant that, according to his own statement, he was against Mr. Watson almost from the time he came. He wanted the Court to believe that he took the words that were addressed to him for a notice to quit, and yet that he never did so, nor was anything said about it for thirteen months. He submitted that it was hardly credible that such a thing could be true, nor could Mr. Watson, who conducted an establishment like his, have agreed to such absurd terms. The defendant's statement as to the machinery did not hang so well together as to make the Court believe his evidence was to be taken against the corroborative evidence of the Messrs. Watson; for, although the latter were interested in the case, the defendant was possibly more so, inasmuch as that money had absolutely been paid to him.

The Judge remarked that there had been consideration for the note if Mr. Watson had paid the usual rate for the passage. No one could say that the charge of £60 gave exorbitant interest for three years, and if Mr. Watson had an arrangement by which he got out his young men at less than the ordinary rates he did not see that that affected the matter. Mr. Severs himself could not have got out for less than £58 10s., and if Mr. Watson managed it for £43 10s., he did not see that the defendant was greatly injured if he had to pay the difference in the event of breaking his engagement—for that was the *bona fide* intention of the arrangement.

Mr. Skipsey said that after that expression of opinion he would leave that point, and only address a few more remarks as to the credibility of the witnesses. Mr. Watson's evidence was to the effect that the defendant promised to pay the note, and there was nothing more likely than that the latter had asked for leave to pay it at home; and the Court would not believe the evidence of Mr. Severs against the Messrs. Watson, whose evidence was consistent in every way, except in the small particular as to whether the defendant in the first conversation promised to pay the note in England.

No other witnesses were called for the defence.

The Judge said that, as Mr. Payne had remarked at the outset, this was one of the unpleasant cases that came before the Court in which it was necessary to say which of two persons was to be believed. Mr. Watson's story was that, for reasons on both sides, shortly after this agreement was entered into, though he was not prepared to turn out the young man, he would have been quite as glad that he would go as that he would stay, and also that Mr. Severs, for special reasons, was anxious to go; and under these circumstances they came to an arrangement—appeared under his showing to have been an admirable one—that a person of three years' engagement, half of which had run, was to be at liberty to go, and that in consideration of such liberty he was to refund the passage money. Perhaps it was unfortunate that no one had heard the arrangement, but Mr. Watson was corroborated by his son James, who gave an amount of the same conversation which he had got from the defendant. Mr. James Watson further stated that it had been on a different occasion from the conversation deposed to by his father, and therefore the corroboration was not that of two persons who heard the same thing, but of two persons who on different occasions heard the defendant say the same thing. Mr. John Watson's memory did not appear to be so correct as that of his son—his general impression of the conversation was not so clear, but Mr. James Watson was most positive, and he stated the thing which Mr. John Watson must have forgotten if he heard it, and that was that the defendant was to pay the note not in Bombay but in England. Mr. John Watson omitted to mention that altogether. It was a thing not very likely to escape one's memory, but at all events if it did occur it had escaped Mr. Watson's memory; and all he had to say about that, which was a kind of discrepancy—it was an unpleasant matter, but he could not help that—was that it prevented any idea of collusion, or that the Messrs. Watson had in the least degree compared what their evidence would be before coming into Court. It was a discrepancy which showed that possibly Mr. John Watson had forgotten that the defendant promised to pay the note. The defendant's story, on the other hand, was that shortly after he came to the country he had disputes with Mr. Watson, and that he told him in his shop, and before some of the other assistants, that he had been hardly treated—the defendant used stronger language—about this note for £60, and never would pay it, and that Mr. Watson, on that occasion, having found fault with him for something or other told him he might go, that he did not demand the promissory note, and that on defendant using this very strong language to him said nothing but agreed that Mr. Severs should remain in his service as long as suited his convenience, and should go when he liked. Allusion had been made to the treatment of their servants by Messrs. Watson and Co., and it was suggested that it was not of the gentlest description. But if that were true, was it possible for the Court to believe that Messrs. Watson and Co., as represented by Mr. John Watson, would make this arrangement, that a man who had told him he had been cheated—for the defendant used that word—about a £60 note, and told him he would never pay it, should be allowed to stay in the employment as long as convenient for him, without any condition as to the payment of the note? He did not think any jury would believe of a man such as Mr. Watson was represented to be—a strict master—that he would make such an arrangement; and so he could not believe the defendant's statement. It was curious also that direct dismissal to which the defendant deposed, "You may go when you like," which was said to have been given on more than one occasion, was not at all recollected by one of the assistants who had been called. He thought that if an assistant who knew Mr. Severs was under an engagement for three years had heard his master say that the defendant might go, he would have remarked to himself, "Is he going to give up the three years' engagement? The defendant must be a very lucky fellow;"—and he would never forget that the words had been used. The assistant who had been called, however, did not say a word about such a statement. Dr. Doolittle had deposed to certain circumstances regarding the treatment of the defendant; but, with every respect for the defendant's solicitor, he must say that Dr. Doolittle had not given any evidence that was at all material in this case, as deciding whether the Messrs. Watson were telling the truth when they said the defendant promised to pay the note, or whether the defendant was telling the truth when he said he not only did not promise to pay the note, but told Mr. Watson to his face that he would not pay it. He was not in the habit of paying more attention to the statement of two witnesses in this Court than of one, but he must, with such conflicting evidence, consider the probabilities of the case; and those were in favour of a decision that the plaintiff had spoken the truth. He could not see that it was probable that Mr. Watson would have consented to break the engagement, unless there had been a condition that the note should be paid; it might be that they were glad to get rid of the defendant, but it was more natural that they should have had a promise that the note would be paid. It appeared to him, therefore, that he must believe the Messrs. Watson, not because he disbelieved the defendant but because their statement appeared to meet the probabilities of the case and embrace what was more probably the truth. That being so, nothing remained but to give a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, which he accordingly did, with costs, but he should decline to certify the solicitors' fees.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury, two Europeans named John Walker and Thomas Baley were charged with stealing some currency notes from the boarding house kept by Mr. Hoare, formerly of H. M. S. Octavia. Baley had been seen leaving the house where the money was missed and was found wearing new clothes which had been paid for with some of the stolen money. Both prisoners were found guilty and sent to prison for three months. On Thursday, after the defamation case was disposed of, a woman named Balee and a man Rowjee Madadew were placed in the dock on a charge of house-breaking and theft. The woman was acquitted, but the man was convicted and sent to prison for three months. Raghoonath Ramdeen was convicted of dishonest receiving and sent to prison for a year.

CONTEMPT OF THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

The prisoners apprehended in connection with the Baroda Jewel Case were yesterday brought before the Chief Justice in Chambers. Some time since, it will be recollected, the High Court appointed a receiver for two disputed partnerships with regard to which actions had been brought by Mr. Hurryvullubdass Culliandass. The defendants did not give up the jewels, and so an order for attachment for contempt of Court was issued by the Chief Justice against Ootumchund Manockchund, Ghellabhoy Hemchund and Toolseydass Kissondass. They were at Baroda, however, and latterly were taken into custody by the new Gaekwar. It was afterwards arranged that they would be delivered up at Baroda Railway Stations, which is in British territory, to bailifs appointed to receive them, and the Chief Justice appointed special bailiffs for that purpose. The men were removed to Bombay a day or two ago and brought before his Lordship in chambers yesterday. Mr. Anstey appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Taylor for the prisoners. The Chief Justice explained the reason of the prisoners not being placed before him on the previous day, which was that the new Imprisonment Act No. V. of 1871 came into force on the 9th instant, which provides that some person or persons shall be appointed Superintendent of the Presidency Jail. This was done on Thursday—Dr. Bhau Dajee being appointed to the charge of the County Goal and Major Raitt of the House of Correction. There was therefore now an officer to whom the prisoners could legally be committed for custody. Mr. Anstey then contended that under the various authorities contempt was a criminal offence and that the prisoners should be committed to the criminal side of the gaol. Mr. Taylor replied that this being an arrest for a sum of money similar to a civil process—but the Chief Justice overruled this as the present was an arrest of parties for not complying with an order of Court for the parties to make over certain property to a receiver appointed by the Court with the consent of the prisoners themselves. The Chief Justice having ascertained that in all cases of arrest for contempt, prisoners were committed to the criminal side of the gaol it was ordered accordingly. The prisoners were retained in the custody of the Sheriff in his office pending the preparation of the order and were sent to gaol on the criminal side about 2 o'clock.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 4th Feb., 1871.

Open 1,258 Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	1,04,716	4	11
Merchandize	3,56,755	14	3
Electric Telegraph	1,357	5	0
Earth Trains	3,802	5	8
Total Rs.	4,64,622	3	8
Corresponding week last year open 1,023 miles — Total Rs.	4,55,708	13	8
Increase	8,913	6	0

INDIAN ITEMS.

Colonel James, Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, has, it is said, been nominated to act for Colonel Hill, Accountant, Military Department, who is going on furlough.—*Indian Daily News.*

Mr. W. M. Souttar, at present officiating as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, is to succeed Mr. Peacock as Registrar of the (Calcutta) High Court. He is to be succeeded in the Secretariat by Mr. Verner, Joint-Magistrate of 24-Perguunahs.—*Indian Reformer.*

The Accounts of the 45th Foot.—With reference to the rumoured defalcation in the accounts of the office of the Paymaster 45th Foot, we learn that the Government have, pending the result of the investigation, sanctioned the payment of Rs. 10,000 to the Officer Commanding the regiment in order that he might be able to meet the expenses in connection with the regiment. —*Madras Times*, Feb. 7.

Government Studs at Calcutta.—We hear that only some 178 horses have been bought in Calcutta for remounts—the dealers having calculated on at least 200 being taken. It is supposed that 150 horses of the F battery C brigade will, on that battery's departure for England, be available for service in other batteries, and that with this addition the purchases already concluded will suffice for the wants of the year. Colonel Angelo, now in Calcutta, is expected to proceed up-country in charge of the Calcutta batch almost immediately.—*Pioneer*, Feb. 9.

Jungle Innocence.—Rightly or wrongly, the girls in the Nipal *terai*, says the Darjeeling paper, were lately greatly alarmed at the prospect of adorning the female apartment of Sir Jung Bahadoor and his friends in Katmandoo. The villages in our territory were crammed full of the shivering runaways, waiting till Sir Jung's camp moved further off. As many as 20 and 25 young girls were crowded into each house. The poor things must have endured a good deal of distress and hardship before they got back to their homes. One might have thought that they would have jumped at the chance of ease and plenty for life; but it appears they think differently, preferring their usual jungly career to all the joys of Katmandoo.

The Supreme Government and—Mr. Poke.—The gentleman who won an elephant at a raffle was, so tradition says, rather non-plussed by his acquisition, but his embarrassment was nothing compared to the Supreme Government with regard to Mr. Poke. Mr. Poke is the engineer who came out about eighteen months ago to look after the Snider ammunition machinery at the Factory in Madras. But the factory was never built, and the machinery has been otherwise disposed of, but Mr. Poke still remained gaily drawing his Rs. 250 a month for looking after nothing. What was to be done with Mr. Poke? He was asked to go and look after the machinery at Dum-Dum, but he very sensibly refused. He had come out to look after machines in Madras, and objected to looking after them in Dum-Dum. Now the Government are going to coax him to Bombay, but if Mr. Poke be the man we take him for, he will stoutly refuse to be transferred. If he will only hold out, Government will probably find room for him in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.—*Pioneer*, Feb. 9.

INSPECTION OF ANCHORAGES BY MR. ROBERTSON, C. E.

The Engineer, Mr. Robertson, who was sent out by the Secretary of State for India to examine and report on the formation of harbours in India, will be at Beypore on the 7th instant and will carry out the inspection of the harbours in this presidency without delay. On the 27th January last the following letter was addressed to Mr. Robertson by the Secretary to Government D. P. W., and we learn that the Government of India have directed Mr. Robertson specially to visit Coconada and to examine the backwaters on the Western coast south of Calicut with special reference to the possibility of taking advantage of such localities as Allippee and Narrikal and for opening out communications between them and the backwaters. The anchorage at False Point will be also inspected on Mr. Robertson's way to Calcutta after his inspections in the Madras presidency are complete. The Madras Harbour Scheme will also receive his attention. The following is the letter referred to:—

Sir,—Adverting to the instructions of the Government of India which were communicated to you in Colonel Strachey's letter of 14th instant, No. 15 B.C., I am directed to state that the ports Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Paumben, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras and Coconada, are those to which the Madras Government are desirous that you should turn your attention, and I am to inform you that His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that you should proceed to Beypore on such a date as to catch one of the coasting steamers which touch at that port on the Thursday of each week or on or about the 8th and

into the chamber with ease. Its centre is likewise bored out, and contains within it the life of the machine, viz., a spiral spring coiled round a piece of metal, armed with a point, which protrudes beyond it, and passes through a hole in the front face of the block, exactly behind the percussion cap in the centre of the cartridge.

When the lever handle is moved forward, as before described, to extract the cartridge case, it causes the tumbler, which works on the same pin, to revolve, and an arm attached thereto draws back the striker, which lies within the coil spring, compressing the spring considerably in so doing. When the levyr handle is closed after loading, its inner arm again raises the block, keeping it steady in its place by wedging itself into the notch before mentioned, and causing in the action a further compression of the spring, so that when the block reaches its proper place the action of full cock is completed. The spring is retained in this compressed, i.e., at full cock, by the arm of the tumbler, which is prevented from revolving by an ingeniously-constructed piece of mechanism, which answers to the rear in the old lock, and which is acted upon by a small flat spring, causing its nose to enter the upper bent in the tumbler.

The action is released to fire the rifle by pressing a trigger which works loosely on a pin, so that when pressed it rises higher in the lock, and entering a lower vent in the tumbler, takes the weight off the nose of the sear, and then slipping from this vent, which is cut at an obtuse angle, permits the tumbler to revolve, so giving freedom to the bottled-up strength of the spring. The striker which is encased in the spring, and therefore works with it, is thus shot forward against the cap in the cartridge, the action being direct, or end on, and not oblique as in the Snider. The head of the lever axes pin is fitted with a plated finger, which works with the inner mechanism, but on the outside of the case, and shows infallibly when the rifle is at full cock. There is also a small locking bolt adjusted in the trigger plate which enables the rifle to be carried with perfect safety when loaded, and presents, perhaps, the only useless piece in the mechanism of the breech.

The cartridge used with the Martini-Henry rifle is of the Boxer pattern, and is termed bottle-necked on account of its shape, the part containing the powder being of larger diameter than the fore part, which holds the bullet. The breach-end of the barrel is of course bored to suit it, and by this means a much shorter and more handy cartridge can be used.

To conclude. The Martini-Henry, which we understand is to be the future arm of our infantry forces, is perhaps as complete a weapon as could be devised, and if what is reported of the trials be correct, its power of endurance in all climates appears assured. Like all Mr. Henry's rifles, its shooting powers are excellent, while for rapidity and ease of manipulation, together with simplicity and compactness, it seems well adapted for the service.

A LIVERPOOL MEETING ON ARMY REFORM.

(*Standard*, Jan. 9.)

A PUBLIC MEETING was held on Friday night, at the Concert Hall, Nelson-street, Liverpool, for the purpose of discussing the question of reform in the army. The chair was occupied by Mr. F. A. Clint, who was supported by Mr. G. Melly, M.P., Mr. A. H. Brown, M.P., Mr. C. E. Trevelyan, M.P., Mr. W. Rathbone, M.P., Mr. R. A. Macfie, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Hornby, Lieutenant-Colonel Trimble, Major Beckerton, Lieutenant-Colonel Bidewell, and a large number of other gentlemen, who took part in the proceedings.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that letters of apology for unavoidable absence had been received from Messrs. Wm. Langton, Thomas Brocklebank, Bryce Allen, H. Gaskill, Wm. Inman, Gilbert M'Micking, and J. J. Stitt. He was happy to say with regard to the navy that that had been taken in hand—he hoped most effectually—by Mr. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, aided by his very able lieutenant, Mr. Baxter. (Applause.) Their business that night was, however, with the army, and they ought to promote an inquiry into the whole of our military system. The army estimate for 1870-71 showed a grand total of £13,092,000. Mr. Trevelyan, they would remember, was a member of Mr. Gladstone's government, but resigned his office twelve months ago. (Applause. Whether he was wise or not in his generation for doing that was not for him, the chairman, to say; but believing, as he did, that he resigned that office from conscientious scruples, he thought Mr. Trevelyan deserved their admiration. (Applause.) It was something remarkable that a young man like him should not have been lured by the present and prospective advantages of office, but should rather have laid down his office for conscience sake. (Applause.) What they wanted was to make our army and our military system generally directly under the control of the House of Commons, and what he meant by that was to bring them directly under the control of the people of the country. (Applause.) They should feel immensely pleased if their friend the Premier, Mr. Gladstone, would not leave this question to one of his subordinates, but would make it his own personal question and take it up himself. (Applause.)

Mr. S. G. Rathbone moved the first resolution, as follows:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the cost of the military system in the United Kingdom is altogether disproportioned to the results attained; that under that system there is a great amount of immorality and disease in the regular army and in the militia, much of which might be avoided; and that very much greater efficiency might be secured in every branch of the service by a careful and judicious reorganisation." In the course of a long speech the gallant gentleman said that the defects in our military system justified us in demanding from the Government a thorough and effective reorganisation of the system, so that we might be able to place implicit confidence in its efficiency. (Loud applause.)

Lieut.-Colonel Trimble, in seconding the motion, stated that on no reason why civilians should be in favour of army reform was on account of the difficulties that existed against army men speaking out upon the subject. (Hear, hear.) The only way, in his opinion, to get the greatest amount of efficiency in the army, at the least cost, was by bringing out a speedy and most effective army reform.

Mr. Trevelyan, who was received with loud applause, commented on the anomalous position in which an army reformer stood in this country, and especially in the House of Commons, where he had to face some 30 or 40 colonels who profited by the present army system. He said he must own that at the beginning of the last autumn, when one or two gentlemen began to go about the country for the purpose of explaining to the people of England what the army was, and where the money of England went, they were disheartened at finding themselves nearly as much alone in the country as in the House of Commons. But that feeling did not last long. (Hear, hear.) As soon as the first note had been struck by two or three men the chord vibrated throughout the whole country, and for some time past no Liberal member, who was worthy the name of a Liberal, had addressed his constituents without denouncing the Horse Guards and the purchase system, and without giving the Government to understand that army reform was one of the most forward and quite as pressing as any article of the Liberal creed. (Applause.) At most places to which he had gone he had found that an audience of Liberals had been in general somewhat ignorant of the details of military reform. The cause of that ignorance in the Liberal party was a distaste and disgust for spending money on military objects. But that must now be overcome, and he thought it did high honour to the town of Liverpool that gentlemen could be found to come forward on a platform and make speeches which went to the very root of the question of our army grievances and abuses, and which, he might say, were such speeches that he had never heard delivered on this question, except on one or two occasions in the unreformed House of Commons. The time was pressing, and the Government knew it must do something; it was now being taunted by the Conservatives with being Radical and parsimonious; and they did agree with military men and Conservatives in saying that the country was not sufficiently protected, and that they must do something more than increase the number of our defences; but if they did it upon the present system it would cost the country 24 or 25 millions a-year more. The cost of the army in 1868-69 was 15½ millions; in 1869-70 it was over 24 millions; in 1870-71 it was just under 13 millions; while the men who were available for the defence of the country were 5,957 artillerymen, 11,000 cavalry, 57,000 infantry, and 8,000 reserved forces—that was to say, we had 82,000 regulars. Of those we must deduct 10,000 for the depots. Of those that remained we must deduct 10 per cent. for all the necessary duties of warfare, and that would leave 65,000 men. He thought in spite of everything that had been done in Ireland—in spite of those great peace measures which had been the great and just glory of Mr. Gladstone's government—no one could doubt that in time of serious war 25,000 men would be required for the government of Ireland. Putting down 7,000 men as the nucleus of an army for our three great fortresses, then we had only 35,000 men to put into the line in case an enemy landed on our coast. (A voice—"Where are the Volunteers?") Of the volunteers and the militia he was not speaking now. He was speaking merely of the men to answer to the troops which the Prussians and the French had been bringing into the field. The great system he, Mr. Trevelyan, advocated was to make the militia equal in every way to the fighting men of the Prussian army. (Applause.) But he did not think that, sitting as we were, in a country that had been invaded for two centuries, we had an adequate notion of what sort of troops were wanted in battle. (Hear, hear.) He had often been told in the House of Commons and elsewhere by military men of the old school that the reason of the great expense of our army was that it was an army raised by voluntary enlistment and not by conscription. That was very plausible at first sight, but after all how much margin would be saved by conscription, which he hoped we should never have? (Applause.) The only saving that could be made was out of the money that went into the pockets of the common soldier, because if we had a conscription in England we must feed and clothe the men; and we could not do it more cheaply than it was done at present, or more wastily than it was done ten years ago (Hear, hear.) What was the effect of purchase in the House of Commons? When a man had bought his constituency, he attended some twenty or twenty-five divisions in the course of the year; while the man who was returned as the chosen servant of a great constituency voted right and often. (Applause.) On this point he knew very well that he should be told that there was no longer a dual government; for that Mr. Cardwell, or the Queen, or whoever it was that made orders in Council, had directed that the Commander-in-Chief should be no longer independent of the War Office. (Hear, hear.) But you could not by a single stroke of the pen alter the position of a man of his Royal Highness's rank. The Duke of Cambridge had been there about three times as long as any Commander-in-Chief ought to be there. (Loud cheers.) As the representative of a constituency he had an objection, and as a taxpayer had a right to speak out at this crisis, and say what it was that the War Minister must do in order to gain the confidence of the country in this army reform. And the first thing he must do was to remove his Royal Highness. An officer in the army, whose name would command respect, had written to him, stating—"The cause of the great expense of the army, as well as its inefficiency, was due to the Duke of Cambridge and the purchase system." He would give one reason why the Duke of Cambridge should be no longer the Commander-in-Chief, and that was his Royal Highness's declaration that the principle of selection applicable to the colonels was not applicable to the lieutenant-colonels. When they had abolished the purchase system, when they had paid the sum of money required to abolish it, how would they keep the system from reviving? It would, he said, immediately revive if they kept the Duke of Cambridge in the army. The only way to abolish it entirely was to have a man who was not afraid of the responsibility of appointing good colonels. They wanted a man, in case they abolished purchase, who was not afraid of appointing head officers according to their merits, and appointing the lower officers according to the recommendation of the head officers. (Applause.) If they had such a man they could put down purchase in the army whereas it was now spreading like a cancer into all our reserve forces. It was spreading to the adjutants of our volunteers. (Hear, and applause.) It had gone through the whole army, and permeated it in such a manner that when a yong officer talked about rising in his profession he did not think whether he was studying his profession, or praised by his superiors as a diligent, experienced, or capable man—he was simply thinking whether or not he could secure an extra hundred out of his maiden aunt or gonty uncle. (Laughter.) He contrasted the condition of the line with that of the Artillery, Engineer, and Royal Marine corps, in two of which the officers—who were as brave and courageous a set of men as could be found—were chosen by open competition, and in the third, though they were not chosen by open competition, they rose by other means than by the longest purse. Mr. Trevelyan then expressed the pleasure that was felt when they saw that Sir William Mansfield had been sent from Dublin to London to consult with the Government about their scheme of organisation, because Sir William Mansfield was a man who did not believe in the purchase system. And they would remember that some time ago flogging in the army was abolished, but the Duke of Cambridge did not like it, and that was one of the reasons why he (Trevelyan) considered the Duke of Cambridge was not a fit man to superintend the changing of our army from a close service under an aristocratic monopoly into a free national army. (Applause.) In the Prussian army of 600,000 men the officers were 12,600; but in the English army—the number of which they had heard so often lately that probably they were sick of it—(hear, hear)—there were only 2,600 officers less. The cause of this was the gross inefficiency of the purchase officers. (Hear, hear.) After referring to the excessive number of officers in the English army as compared with those in foreign armies, Mr. Trevelyan said that the great cause of expense was not the sums paid to officers serving, but the sums that had to be paid to officers to compensate them for the losses they underwent by the purchase system. The number of officers who were unable to sell out, and of those who died and whose widows were consequently thrown upon the world, was so great that for the 200 years the system had lasted, a great system of compensation for losses by purchase had started up under the name of half-pay, widows' pensions, payments to generals and honorary colonels, and payments for distinguished services. No less than £365,000 a year was paid in half-pay, and the principal use of that was to enable men to be promoted who could not afford the purchase, and to facilitate the system of purchase and compensation for it. In the Indian army there was no purchase, and out of 7,000 officers only 404 were on half-pay, but out of our 10,000 officers there were in one year 2,861 on half-pay. That was to say, those were the men who were ruined through the purchase system and had to be provided for. (Applause.) We paid £73,000 to generals, whether they were employed or not, and we were obliged to have a great number—no less than 234, though only 42 were actively employed. (Applause, and cries of "Oh.") We paid £162,500 a year in honorary colonelcies, and the money was said to be for pensions, but it was really jobs. A few got money who ought to have pensions, but the majority got it by favour. The truth was that a sinecure post was not the way to pay a man. (Loud applause.) What they ought to do was to fix the number of officers at the number that was wanted, to pay them fully for their services, and when they had served a certain time to pay them a pension in proportion to the time served and to their income. (Applause.) To widows £155,000 a year was paid, and in many cases it was a very proper thing, but in other cases the ladies were the widows of men well off. For distinguished services £27,000 a year were paid; but it was not all paid, as it should be, to old and meritorious officers, but to men having influence and connections; £40,000 a year was paid to army agents—the bankers of the army—for whom there was now no necessity. They were in great favour at the Horse Guards, and up to quite recently it was thought as much as the position of a Cabinet Minister was worth to say anything against those agents. They were men who, when called to give evidence before commissioners appointed to examine into army matters, had—as if they were thieves giving evidence against each other—to have it stipulated that what they said would not be used against them. Of the £40,000 £30,000 went to one firm. The system was a dirty one, and it was a blot and a disgrace to a Liberal parliament to have been ten years under the guidance of a Liberal government without having done away with it. (Loud applause.) After remarking that the people should see that the militia was properly officered by responsible military officers, and that the troops provided should be real troops officered by real officers, Mr. Trevelyan said two principal points to be insisted on were abolition of the purchase system and of the Horse Guards. Referring to the recent statement made at Manchester by Lord Derby, to the effect that the Royal family had only two or three military posts open to them, and that it was very doubtful whether those posts would long remain open to them, Mr. Trevelyan said he wondered that his lordship's remarks had not been taken notice of in high quarters. He, the speaker, called upon the nation not to surrender its liberties, and above all not to surrender any more to those people who had spent its money so long without anything in return for it. In conclusion, he said, the greatest weapon that had ever been placed in the hands of those who cared to be free and independent was the ballot. In the words of the American poet it was—

> "A weapon firmly set,
> And stronger than a bayonet;
> A weapon that comes down
> As still as snow-flakes on the frozen sod,
> And executes the freeman's will
> As lightning does the will of God."

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Colonel Brown, M.P., moved the following resolution, "That a memorial embodying the resolution already passed be signed by the chairman and forwarded to the Prime Minister."

This was seconded by Mr. John Paterson, and carried unanimously.

The proceedings concluded with votes of thanks to Mr. Trevelyan and the chairman.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE WITH A RHINOCEROS.

MR. FRANK BUCKLAND writes to *Land and Water* an account of a "strange ice accident" to the rhinoceros at the Zoological Gardens, London, the other day. The animal had been turned out that morning as usual into the paddock behind the elephant house while the dens were being cleaned. The snow had fallen thickly during the night, so that the pond was not to be distinguished from the ground. The rhinoceros, not seeing the pond, put her fore feet on the ice, which immediately gave way, and in she went head over heels with a crash. The keepers ran for Mr. Bartlett, the resident superintendent. When he came, in a few minutes, he found the poor rhinoceros in great danger of drowning, as she was floundering about among great sheets of ice under which she had probably been kept down till her great strength enabled her to break up the whole mass. Here, then, was a most awkward accident under unexpected and novel circumstances. Mr. Bartlett, with his usual courage, quickness, and readiness of resource, was quite equal to the occasion. He immediately let the water off the pond by knocking away a large plug which he has thoughtfully fixed instead of a tap, which is liable to get out of order. In the meantime, the poor rhinoceros was in great danger of drowning, as the pond is 9 feet deep; so while the water was running off Mr. Bartlett, losing no time, sent for all the available keepers, and a long and strong rope; barrow loads of gravel were at the same time strewed on the sloping sides of the pond to give the exhausted animal a foot-hold. The rope was then tossed round the haunches of the rhinoceros, like the kicking-strap of a horse in harness, and twenty-six men, one-half at one end of the rope and the other half at the other, pulled hard on the rhinoceros; so that in her struggles to get up the bank she would not only be supported, but pulled forcibly forwards. After much hauling on the part of the men, and much plunging on the slippery bank of the pond, the rhinoceros was at last landed on *terra firma*. The salvors of this valuable living property had then to look out for themselves. Mr. Bartlett had anticipated this, for he had left the sliding gate of the enclosure open just wide enough to let out one man at a time, but not a rhinoceros. An absurd scene then ensued; everybody rushed to the gate, but the first of the fugitives from the rhinoceros, naturally stout, and possibly stouter at Christmas time than usual, jammed fast in the open gate, so that the other twenty-five men were in the paddock with the rhinoceros. The poor frightened and half-frozen beast luckily behaved very well; she did not rush after the men, but stood still, pricked her ears, and snorted, giving the keepers time to get out as fast as they could, and how they could, through the ingenious "manhole," or guard, in the railing made in case of emergencies. Neither the rhinoceros nor the men received the slightest injury. Shortly after the accident Mr. Buckland saw the rhinoceros munching her breakfast as if nothing had happened. The rhinoceros was the big female; she is about 10 ft. 6 in. long and about 5 ft. high at the shoulder, and she weighs, at a guess, between three and four tons. The ice was four inches thick.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1191	Robert Kerr	Sept. 22
1337	Baron Macaulay	Sept. 29
980	Baringa, Williams	
784	Norwood	Nov. 9
878	Lord Ashburton, Sadey	
1400	Sylvia, Telbury	Oct. 7
1040	Bonnie Dundee, Cormor	Nov. 10
2198	Tennyson, Hawkins	Oct. 8
782	Niobe	
1594	Euxine, Harington—E. Bates & Co.	Oct. 14
1166	Rialto, Babot	Oct. 14
1271	Auethrea, Lamont	Oct. 17
993	Antrim, O'Neill	Oct. 18
1439	Melpemone, Whiting	Oct. 26
1067	May Queen, Ross	Jan. 7
1181	Oberon, Tovill	
1225	Western Belle, Smith	Oct. 19
682	Doxford, Robertson	Oct. 31
1033	Sam Mendal, Murdoch	
1861	Ambrose, Carmell—E. Bates & Co.	Oct. 26
990	City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 27
1237	Macedon, Widdicombe	Oct. 16
1288	Aunot Lyle, Yee	
987	Red Cross	Nov. 18
1348	Ashgrove, Fullerton	Nov. 4
1132	Ophelia, Strickland	Nov. 10
1280	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Nov. 5
1456	Algonquin, Jones	Nov. 24
1165	Gathineau, Cummings	Nov. 24
1324	Juventa, Holmes	Nov. 26
1481	White Jacket, Johnson	Nov. 11
1310	William Fairburn, Elder—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 10
1037	Sir C. Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 24
1298	Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 12
1340	Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 26
1117	Glenduror, Cornewall	Oct. 7
1248	Nelson, Rands	Oct. 1
547	Tyrol, Ovens	Nov. 1
1193	Thunderbolt	Nov. 10
1119	Helen Scott	Nov. 17
869	Lalla Rookh	Nov. 21
1088	St. Fillans, Nelson	
1089	T. E. Lemon, Rainey	
1339	Hydrabad, Holmewood	Dec. 9
1265	British India, Lepan	Dec. 20
1355	Sir Mandeville, Mathias	
1052	Compta, Logan	Dec. 9
1319	Cavour, Murphy	
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock	
996	Brannstone, Owens	Dec. 28
599	Index, Kerr	Dec. 12
1417	Orriflamme, Hughes	Dec. 9
1704	Persia, Hargrove	Dec. 3
1458	Royal George, Hogg	
1329	Princess Alexandra, Rowe	
1171	Conflict, Deas	Jan. 7
1156	Cherooke	Jan. 7
1125	Wolfville	Jan. 7
1243	Quorn	Jan. 7
895	Childers	Jan. 7
1366	Stenwig Bride, Hanssen	Jan. 7
1481	Charles Ball, Chapman	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	H. M. S. Magdala (s), Jarvis	Nov. 18
	H. M. S. Magpie	

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1552	Ganges (s), Mason	Dec. 10
762	Stirling (s), Blake	Jan 15
1609	Lorne (s)	
1884	Eumichope (s)	
1209	North Tyne (s), Richard	

FROM LONDON.

468	Anazi, Hilliman—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 18
1145	Zenobia, Hutchings—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1293	Prince Oscar	
1164	Robinson Crusoe	
1174	Millmail, Scale	
995	Glenduror, Cornwall	Oct. 7
1190	City of Seringapatam	
267	British Consul	
1465	Lord Canning, M'Diarmed	Dec. 15
1778	Flying Venus, Symington	Dec. 1
1416	Haddon Hall, Faithful	Jan. 7
1465	Lord Canning, Benkey	Jan. 9

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1191	Arabia (s)—Volkart Brothers	
1750	Singapore (s)—W. and A. Graham & Co.	Jan. 5
951	Eldon (s)	
1159	Cartago Nova (s)	
1138	Stowell (s)	
	Thomas Wilson (s)	
1008	Berar (s), Lunham	
1284	Otterburn (s)	

FROM NEWPORT.

385	Jourdain, Arnandean	Nov. 9
1190	Seaforth, Woodward	Oct. 29
1197	Euterpe, Cosens	
1094	Rinaldo	Dec. 1

FROM CALCUTTA.

930	Hindoostan	
800	Regina	
1125	Lansoorie	
910	City of Brussels (s)—Finlay, Muir & Co.	
1064	Cardova (s)—Wallace & Co.	
506	Amiens	
660	Formosa	
1393	Benares	
933	St. Bernard	
919	Alabamah	
820	Omer Pasha	

FROM CLYDE.

1216	Challenge—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 16
1489	Stornoway—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 30
1195	City of York, Auld—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 19
979	City of Cashmere, Byse	
1129	Colombo, Macmillan	
717	Berlice, Lalzo	Nov. 17
893	City of Pekin, Hunter	Nov. 18
986	City of Nankin, Muir	
1011	City of Berlin, Muir	Dec. 2
955	Andaman, Asplot	Dec. 5
1094	Daniel Rankin	
	Hannah Law	
813	City of Dublin	
	Isabella Kerr	

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1600	City of Poonah (s), Smith	Nov. 25

FROM BORDEAUX.

406	Europe, Duhalles—(put back leaky)	

FROM CARDIFF.

583	Invidia, Avelline	
1495	Jeypore, McMillan	
776	Blackwater	Oct. 28
1180	Sanopareil, Macalpins	Nov. 3
1090	British Sceptre	Nov. 5
1393	British Commodore Queen	Nov. 2

FROM NEWCASTLE.

757	Berlin, Small	
600	Niard	
779	Johanna	
819	Donna Maria—Volkart Brothers	Oct. 20
1193	Elizabeth Fry	
494	Kingdom O'Fife	
948	Marian Moor	
1127	Mic Mac	
1066	Sandborough	

FROM NEWCASTLE N. S. W.

1043	Springfield, Dwight—Farnham & Co.	Dec. 21
1302	Varuna, Clare—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 24
1149	Palm Tree—L. A. & A. Co.	Dec. 6
1090	Romania—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 18
838	Lepanto	Oct. 26
787	Caldera, Maxted	Dec. 25
1279	Kirkwood	Dec. 14

FROM SUNDERLAND.

372	Derwent, Dunn	Oct. 5
457	Sarah, Watson	
	Bride, Henderson	Nov. 18
	Aracara	Oct. 19

FROM SHIELDS.

1074	May Queen	Oct. 3
1090	G. M. Cairns, Brodie	
981	Princess Somawatty, Bake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1019	Princess Dagmar, Lewis—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
594	Acacia	Oct. 10
909	Ardbeg Hobson	Nov. 8
	J. L. Hall	Dec. 13
579	Alfred the Great, Cram	

FROM RANGOON.

1107	Napier Minto	
354	Migrator	
938	Louisa	

FROM TYNE.

1080	Americana, France	

FROM HONGKONG.

563	Faize Allum	

FROM GENOA VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1230	Persia (s)	

FROM SINGAPORE.

	Nada (s)	
930	Una (s)	

FROM MAURITIUS.

313	Constance	Dec. 22
322	Hopefel	
111	Jalawar	

FROM ADEN.

2179	Calcutta, Maxwell	

THE *Christian Union* says that Dr. Lyman Beecher often related the following anecdote:—"Old-Father —— preached six sermons to show who Melchizedek was, and closed his last sermon with this summary: 'And so we see, brethren, that we don't know who Melchizedek was and that it 'taint no matter.'"

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In testifying to the unrivalled restorative properties of Dr. de Jongh's Oil in cases of general debility, R. Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's, observes:—"I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit, and I never recommend any other sort." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." R. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

WANTED.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT (European), as SALESMAN, for a General Merchant's business.—Apply by letter to A. B. C., care of "Bombay Gazette," enclosing Testimonials.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Flour Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices.—Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, a conveniently situated and commodious BUNGALOW near the Railway Station, Poona, now in the occupation of ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq. For Rent, &c., apply at the Office of DAVID SASSOON & Co.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO BE LET, the Upper-storied BUNGALOW, with spacious OUT-HOUSES and STABLING, situated near Grant Road Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway, entrance from opposite Sunkersett House, just vacated by G. S. JUDGE, Esq.

The Bungalow is pleasantly situated, open to westerly breeze and cool all the year round. For Rent and Terms apply to HERBJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF, Elphinstone Circle, or on the premises.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per lb.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Honiton Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 7-10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 80 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 32.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 60, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs. 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 15 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.